Decatur Weekly Republican.

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The Weekly Republican.

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3 sq	3 00	4 50	5 40	6 30	9 00	12 00	17 40
4 sq	4 00	6 00	6 90	7 80	12 00	16 80	20 00
[illegible]	6 00	7 50	8 50	9 50	15 00	20 00	30 00
[illegible]	8 40	10 50	12 50	14 00	22 00	30 00	40 00
[illegible] 1	10 80	13 50	16 00	18 00	27 00	38 00	60 00
[illegible] 1	12 00	17 00	21 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	75 00
[illegible] 1	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	48 00	60 00	100 00

[illegible] T. Clements, postmaster at Blue Mound, is our authorized agent at that place to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same. Subscribers who receive their papers at that postoffice can learn the amount of their indebtedness by inquiring of Mr Clements.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce A[illegible] [illegible]son as a candidate for representative, subject to the decision of the Republican district convention.

We are authorized to announce John A. [illegible]owns as a candidate for Representative, subject to the action of the 29th district Republican convention.

We are authorized to announce Charles Owens, of Friends Creek township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

We are authorized to announce John N. [illegible] as a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. H. Axton, of Maroa, as a candidate for representative from the 29th senatorial district, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention.

We are authorized to announce John H. Maltzy as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

We are authorized to announce Edmiston McClellan as a candidate for Circuit Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

We are authorized to announce William W. Foster as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

We are authorized to announce George P. Hardy as a candidate for circuit clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

We are authorized to announce John Irwin as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Martin Forstmyer as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

We are authorized to announce Henry W. Davis, of Long Creek township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Decatur has a corset club.

The Mattoon coal shaft is down 575ft.

Customer—"Why are 'Malt Bitters' so popular?"

Examine the fine carpets displayed at Abel & Locke's, and make your purchases at once.

Decatur's official census will be about [illegible]500, Chicago, 501 815, Rock Island, [illegible]14, Moline, 7 805, Davenport, 21,812

June 30th there were 325 convicts in the Chester penitentiary.

The Decatur coal shaft is sunk to a depth of about 90 feet, and everything is moving along nicely

Mlle. Marie Litta will appear in a and selection from Faust at the concert at the tabernacle Monday night, July 12.

Twenty arrests Saturday, and 13 unfortunates in the city coolers over night. A pretty light haul considering the number of plain drunks on the streets, but then it was one of the 4th's, you know.

Charleston's population is reported at 2,876, Boston, 380,000, Chicago, 495,000, St. Louis, 375,000, Lafayette, 14,791, Milwaukee, 118,000; Tuscola, 1,460

There is a girl in Illinois who has invented a way to utilize the movement of a woman's chin so as to make it run a sewing machine, and she will be looked upon as greater than Edison

The ladies of the First M. E. church have secured the Carman Family for a concert on Thursday night, July 22nd. A rich treat is in store for the people of Decatur.

Select fashionable wall paper at Abel & Locke's

One of Mr. Isaac Harkrader's children fell into a tub of water, at the farm house, south of Maroa, on yesterday, and was drowned before any one could go to its assistance. The child was buried to-day.

The sale of reserved seats for the Litta and Decatur band concert at the tabernacle on Monday evening, July 12th, will commence at Curtis & Ewing's on Thursday morning next at nine o'clock.

The Planters' House, one of the most noted landmarks of St. Louis, which was built in 1836, is to be greatly altered and improved this summer. It will be two stories higher than it is at present, and the office, which will have all the modern ground floor accessories, will be on the 1st floor. It will also have an elevator.

The iron teller farm and spring wagons manufactured by David F Hamsher, this city, are in as great demand with the people as were the self-binders before the harvest. They are the boss.

In about a month John Osmer, the cigar-maker, will move into larger and more commodious quarters. He holds a lease for a term of five years 20x12 feet of ground, on the southwest corner of Water and Prairie streets, and will put up a new two story brick building on that corner immediately at a cost of about $400.—Harry Lunn has the contract for laying the brick, and George Simond will do the carpenter work. The new building will be an ornament to that part of the city, and will have a cut-off corner. The first floor will be used as a retail store, and on the second floor the cigars will be made. Louis McKenzie, the boot-maker, will occupy Osmer's old stand after the new building is finished.

During the violent wind and hail storm of last Thursday evening, the farm house of Mr. Geo. S. Young, in Friends Creek township, was damaged considerably. The kitchen was totally demolished and Mrs. Young, who was in the kitchen at the time the wind struck it, was blown a distance of 30 feet, but escaped unhurt. The main building was moved about half an inch. No other damage was done, but it looked rather squally for a short time.

Pursuant to published agreement, the dry goods stores of Linn & Scruggs, Theo. Gehrmann, Roach & McReynolds, Lambert & Co and F. L. Hays & Co. closed last evening at 7 o'clock. This rule will be followed every day of the week, Saturdays excepted, until Sept. 1st, in order that the merchants and salesmen may have needed rest during the hot months and time to enjoy the evening's breeze. The sudden change was so odd and awkward last evening that many of the clerks stood around, apparently at a loss to know what to do with themselves. They will soon be busy enough

Recently the Grayville and Mattoon railroad was sold under a decree of foreclosure for $600,000 to C. R. Cummings, of Chicago, trustee for the bondholders and holders of receiver's certificates. It is supposed the road will be consolidated with the P., L. & D. This road is putting on considerable airs of late, and is destined to be one of the important lines passing through Decatur. The work on the new connection north of the city is progressing as rapidly as the weather will permit. The grading has about reached Water street.

Willis Johnson, who owns a fine farm about three miles northwest of Decatur, was the first farmer to bring new wheat into the market in this city. His load was delivered at D. S. Shellabarger & Co.'s on June 28th, and brought 85 cents per bushel. Shellabarger & Co. have purchased about 400 bushels of new wheat so far in the season, and are buying more every day, paying good prices

The celebration of the 4th, on Cassell's Hill, in which the members of St. James Church and friends participated on yesterday, was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the day. It was very largely attended, particularly in the evening, when the shady grounds were thronged with people

There will be a S. S. Congress under the auspices of the American S. S. Union at Hillsboro, Ill., July 28. It will be held at the fair grounds, and it is hoped to gather ten thousand Sunday school workers there. Among the principal speakers are Judge J. J. Phillips, of Hillsboro, and Dr. Goodwin, of this city.

The assessment equalizing committee of the board of supervisors met at the court house to-day pursuant to law, but adjourned to Monday next without doing anything, owing to the fact that the assessor's book of Maroa township is not yet left with Clerk Waggoner

To Enumerators of Macon County.

After consultation with a number of the enumerators of the county, Saturday and Monday, 10 and 12th instants, were agreed upon as the two days (required by 6th Sec of act approved April 20th, 1880) for the assembling of the enumerators at the court house. Post your notices at once and let us all meet together.

JOHN W. PAINE, JR.,
Enumerator of the 3rd and 4th wards

STOP THAT COUGH.

If you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the past year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every case. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only *sure cure* for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size for $1.00, at Hubbard & Swearingen's Decatur, Ill. 3

Druggist—"Because as a food medicine they enrich the blood, harden the muscles, quiet the nerves, perfect digestion." july8—w4w

Carpets of the very latest designs, at prices lower than ever before, at Abel & Locke's establishment.

From Monday's Daily
The Fourth in Decatur.

There was no general public celebration of the 104th anniversary of Independence Day in Decatur. The 4th came on Sunday, and because of the absence of any organized effort to get up a demonstration, the people were at a loss to know on which day to let themselves loose. The circus on Saturday brought a whooping big crowd to the city, who thronged the streets all day and spent their money freely at the stores, the saloons, hotels and restaurants. Celebrations were held on the third at Macon, Maroa, McKinney's Grove, Antioch church, Batchelders' Grove, near Harristown, and at Blue Mound Chapel, where Capt. Post spoke for one hour, and Hon. W. T. Moffett and others also addressed the meeting.

STAPP'S CHAPEL,

on Sunday, was generously and most beautifully decorated with an innumerable array of flags of all sizes, and flowers, the pulpit particularly presenting a charming appearance. In front of the altar, at the left of the center aisle, a number of guns were stacked together in two bunches, on which rested the handsome silk flag of the Decatur Guards, presented to the company by the ladies of the city. Before 10 30 o'clock the church was completely filled with a fine congregation. The Decatur Guards, to the number of 33, and 10 members of the Drum Corps attended the service in a body, each member wearing a charming red, white and blue button-hole bouquet which were made up and presented by Mrs Captain Foster and Mrs. John H Brayton. The pastor, Rev G. W Miller, preached an excellent sermon, taking for his subject "The National Glory of the American Republic," and the choir rendered several appropriate hymns. At the evening service the pastor took for his subject, "The Old Ship of State, Her perils and Needs."

AT THE TABERNACLE

on Sunday afternoon, after the dismissal of the Sabbath Schools an audience of about 1,500 people assembled to listen to a fine address delivered by Rev. T. T. Kendrick, and excellent singing by a selected choir under the leadership of D. P. Bunn.

At the churches the pastors preached sermons appropriate to the day, Dr. Goodwin taking for his subject at night "Politics from a Religious Standpoint."

A large number of people visited Bowman's Forest Park and Spangler's Grove on Sunday, and many will go there today and to night, and engage in the dances and other festivities.

The members of St. James' German Catholic church are holding a celebration at Cassell's Hill to-day, which attracts a big crowd. The celebration will end at 10 o'clock to night

Criminal

Garroters, pickpockets and thieves were abroad in the city Saturday night, but so far as heard from no arrests of the bold criminals have been made, mainly because the identity of the criminals is an known to the parties robbed and the police. A man from Niantic claims to have been "held up" on the big hill south of the city and relieved of $17 in cash by a gang of roughs who threatened to kill him if he made a noise. Later an Irishman reported that he had been robbed in the same locality of his pocket-book and cash, but he was too limber to tell the amount taken. Saturday night two strange men engaged lodging at the Bickes house on Morgan street, and both went to their room. That night or Sunday morning, one of the men left and when the other man awoke he found that his pockets had been rifled of $50 in cash. No warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of any of the parties and we are therefore unable to give either the names of the losers or the robbers.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian's Report for June.

No. of books loaned	2 616
Av No. " " daily	128
No. of visitors registered	4,091
Av No. " " daily	145
Total No borrowers registered July 1	3,490
Fines, etc, collected	$ 2 86

R. L. EVANS, Librarian

For Representative.

A. G. Benton, Esq, is to-day announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative. Mr Benton has resided in the county a long time, and is highly esteemed by all who know him as an upright, intelligent, worthy citizen. He belongs to the "old guard" of Republicans, and is a stalwart of the stalwarts. He would make a good representative

Look!

Lost or stolen, in Decatur, July 3d, one fine dark bay Shakespeare horse, 5 years old, of medium size and weight, no blemish, except one very small bump under the right jaw, and a small splint on one foreleg. Any intelligence concerning him will be promptly rewarded, the property of Daniel Merris. If found leave notice at the office of the REPUBLICAN, or at the residence of the above, five miles east of Macon, Ill. [July 5d&w1*

Never buy any article of jewelry until you can see what you can do at Curtis & Ewing's. [July 6-d&w8w

Buy your *clothing at wholesale prices* by going to Cheap Charley's, as he manufactures all his clothing.

From Monday's Daily.
Another Old Settler Called Home.

Died—At his late residence, in Long Creek township, after a lingering illness, on Sunday, July 4th, Joseph Davis, aged 81 years.

Thus, one by one, are the first settlers of Macon county passing away to join those in the better world who have gone before. Joseph Davis was one among the few oldest residents of this county who have passed the allotted three score years and ten. He was born in the state of Kentucky in the year 1797, and came to Sangamon county, Ill., some time prior to 1825. About the year 1829 or 1830 he settled in Long Creek township, Macon county, where he had resided continuously up to the time of his death. He was the first man to start a horse or band mill in this county, on the Davis farm, and in those early days had all he could attend to, the farmers bringing their corn and wheat from Monticello and farther north and east, from Flat Branch, the Okaw and other remote points, to be ground. Some times, Uncle Wm. Cantrill informs us, the farmers used to visit the Davis Mill in such large numbers that they had to wait their turns, all going into camp and remaining there from two to six days and longer. The deceased was the father of Henry W Davis, John Davis, who is the editor of the Junction City (Kansas) *Tribune*, Mrs. Abel Camp, Mrs J. S. Kizer, Mrs. Claiborne Jones, and a brother of Uncle Jimmy Davis, who is now past 70 years of age. His dead brothers are Randall, June and Caldwell Davis. The funeral took place to-day.

Installation of Rev. J. W. Cecil

The installation of Rev. J. W. Cecil as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Macon took place on Sunday at 10 30 a. m. Though the morning was a very sultry one and the clouds threatening rain, a very fine audience was present, the church being comfortably filled. The committee appointed by the Presbytery of Springfield to attend to this service were all present, viz Rev. W. W. Harsha, D.D., Jacksonville, Rev. S. S. Bogle, Mason City, and Rev W. H Prestley, Decatur. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. H Prestley, from the text Psalm, 87, 3. "Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God." The usual questions were asked of the pastor elect and of the members of the church, which being answered in the affirmative, Rev J. W Cecil was declared duly installed pastor of the church. Rev Dr. Harsha delivered a very impressive charge to the pastor respecting his duties and responsibilities as arising out of the relation of pastor to the church. Rev S J Bogle, delivered an excellent and pointed address to the members of the church respecting their duties to their pastor. After singing a hymn and pronouncing the benediction by the pastor, the elders, deacons, trustees and members of the church came forward to the pulpit and took Rev. Cecil by the hand and gave him a cordial greeting as their pastor.

From Tuesday's Daily.
Burned to the Ground

The two-story frame house on Mrs M. K. Hatch's 40-acre farm, south of the Sangamon river, near the county bridge, caught fire this morning at about 3 o'clock and was burned to the ground. The dwelling was lately occupied by Mrs. Johnson, the mother of the murdered Berry Johnson. The building was worth probably $100, but was not insured. As the dwelling was vacant, the natural supposition is that the fire was the work of some drunken or malicious incendiary person. That particular locality, because of its evil surroundings, is specially noted as the resort of rowdies and women of loose morals, and no doubt if a thorough investigation is made, the guilty party may be discovered and arrested.

Vote of Thanks.

The ladies of the House of Prayer hereby extend their heartfelt thanks to the firemen of Eldorado Hose Co., and especially to Messrs. Dodson, Shoemaker, Antrim and Hughes, for the kind donation of the use of the hall for the festival held there July 1st and 2d. They would also tender thanks to the several ladies who so kindly assisted them on the occasion.

The Farner Case.

We are in receipt of the following telegram this afternoon, which will inform our readers that Judge Zane has refused to release Louis Farner from custody until he has paid his fine, which, including the costs, foots up nearly $1,000:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 6.—Louis Farner's *habeas corpus* refused. Will be home this evening. M. FORSTMYER

Wanted.—The man who has ever bought any article of Cheap Charley and was not perfectly satisfied, both with the quality of the goods and fit of garment. Wanted, we say, to see him, for we emphatically say there are none such. Now then, good citizens, if you want a garment to suit and fit you, is not this the place to buy. Our motto—One Price and Square Dealing to all.

Saturday night at Maroa, one Gulick and Cox quarrelled, and it is charged Cox stabbed Gulick in the neck with a knife, inflicting a serious wound, which required the immediate attention of Dr. J. H. Axton

I have three good farms to rent, on reasonable terms.
jy 7-2t* HARRY B. DURFEE,
With Warren & Durfee.

If you want to get a *nice, cheap* and *good fitting* suit of clothes, then go to Cheap Charley's.

THE HEAD OF A PRIZE-FIGHTER.

The "Leader of the Democrasee" and a Pen Picture of his Phiz.

When Gen. Hancock, of the Regular Army, heard of the action of the Cincinnati convention, he put on the agonizing strut of a Sir Joseph, K. C. B., and with a double twirl of his moustache, commenced to sing:

"In the Union war I fought so well
That my name is greeted with "the rebel yell,"
Of a "man on horseback" they had such fear
That they nominated me—which is rather queer,
'Twas a right about face to nominate me,
And now I am the leader of the Democrasee."

And then the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, an old-time Democratic organ, at once printed a large, well-executed portrait head of General Hancock, supporting him for the Presidency. The Chicago *Tribune* comments on the fact as follows:

If the *Plaindealer* would keep that head in its columns until the day of election, it would be a standing argument why he should never be elected to the Presidency, and would be as good an argument for General Garfield as the Republicans could wish. The Almighty has stamped upon his face every reason why he should not be the President of this country. It is the head of a prize-fighter, and not a thinking fighter at that, but of one who would fight well under orders from his superiors who were able to think and plan. It is the head of a fighter who is not a strategist or the planner of campaigns, but of a man who would bravely execute orders from some such a General as Grant or Sherman. It has all the fullness and the general characteristics of the bulldog, the least intelligent of the canine race. The forehead is "villainously low," and the whole upper head narrow and pointed, while the lower face is all jowl, indicating the animal instincts. There is not a feature in the picture that indicates intellectual strength or executive ability or thoughtfulness. The physiologist or phrenologist would pronounce against it for a Presidential head at sight. In nearly every particular it resembles the late Jim Fiske, who would hardly have been regarded as the proper type of man for President. Compare it with the splendid head and massive brow of Gen. Garfield, full of suggestions of intellect, thought and scholarship, and see the difference between a man of mere force and a man of brains. Republicans could hardly do better than to hang the two pictures side by side and let the people see them and decide. They tell the story.

True enough, but the aristocratic Hancock keeps on strutting and singing

"Now Americans all, whoever you may be,
I'll give you a bit of stratagee:
Never go to any but a military school,
And be careful to be guided by this Democratic rule—
Keep away from the polls, and let politics be,
And you all may be leaders of the Democrasee."

Late Real Estate Sales.

Deeds filed for record since our last report:

Jacob Frick to Frederick Zollars, 45 acres in section 33, town 15, range 2 east—$2400.

Isaac Hurst to Edward A. Goffinit, 80 acres in 6, 14, 1 east—$2800.

Fenton McGowan to William Lawler, lots 17 and 18, block 6, Smith & Co.'s Addition to Decatur—$150.

B. K. Durfee to Lizzie Griesser, quit claim to lot 15, block 1, Wm. Martin's Addition to Decatur—$49.04

Sylvester M. Currier to Joseph J. McKirahan, 10 acres in 31, 18, 3 east—$1300.

From Wednesday's Daily.
The Corset Club Meeting.

A slim representation of the few Democrats who compose the Corset Hancock and English club of Decatur, was present at the mossback meeting at the court-house last night. The Democratic organ states that "every available seat was occupied," and by actual count there was exactly 327 chairs all told in the room, and our reporter who was present last night can truthfully state that many of the chairs were unoccupied, and the vacant chairs grew more numerous as the meeting drew to a close. The meeting was addressed by Edward Lynch, of Lincoln, I. A. Buckingham, of Decatur, and Jacob Frick, of Macon. There was an entire absence of anything like enthusiasm, except when the speaker commenced to abuse and vilify the Republican leaders, and then the gullible listeners manifested evidences of approval and delight. Mr. Lynch thought it would be nice to give Mr Douglas a personal stab, but Mr. Douglas and his friends still live, and his effort fell exceedingly flat even among his auditors. The meeting was in truth a thin, insignificant affair, but was as largely attended and as enthusiastic as any meeting the Corset club can get up in Decatur on any occasion.

MARRIED.

In this city, on July 30, 1880, by A. W. Palmer, J. P., Mr. David A. Cattell, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Sadie E. Kane, of Cleveland, Ohio.

On the evening of July 3, 1880, by Justice James L. Peake, Mr. Henry Greene and Miss Sarah S. Likins, both of Oakley township, Macon county.

On the evening of July 4, 1880, by the same, Mr. John D. Lichtenbarger and Miss Mary A. Rucker, both of Long Creek township, Macon county.

In this city, at Mrs Haws' photograph gallery, on Monday, July 5th, 1880, by Judge Greer, Mr. Francis W. Hamilton and Miss Lucy E. Covery, both of Maroa, Illinois.

868,000 of Rinehart's Liver Pills sold in Ohio and Indiana last year. Only *one* for a dose. Warranted. 7-d&w1w

The Clinchback Suspender, the best in the world, at the CHEAP STORE
july 7-d&w1w.

From Wednesday's Daily.
Stolen Money Recovered.

On Friday morning last, Barnes Bros. missed their tin box in which they kept their surplus money—then said to be one hundred and fifty dollars—mysteriously, disappeared from behind the counter where it was usually placed. Sam Barnes was the first to miss it, claiming that there was no one in the restaurant but himself on the morning the box disappeared. The police were given the facts in the case, but had nothing to work on, as no suspicion was attached to anyone. On yesterday Sam Barnes went into the cellar under the restaurant, and while there happened to stumble on the missing box, which was covered up with a lot of rubbish. It at once flashed through Sam's head that the box had been stolen and secreted by Harry Freese, the fat boy attendant in the restaurant, whose home is at Springfield, and who had been in the employ of the firm for the past three weeks. The next move was to fasten the crime on young Freese, and to this end Officer Hewes was notified of the find.—Freese had been talking of going to Springfield, and had said he was going there on a visit next week. But in order to hurry things along and bring the affair to a speedy focus, Barnes told Freese that if he wanted to get off he would have to make his visit this week, as next week there were to be a couple of picnics south of town, and he would need his help in preparing refreshments for the occasions. This ruse was resorted to with the belief that Freese would start with the stolen money on his person. He made up his mind to go to Springfield on the 7 o'clock train this morning, and got $1 from his employers to meet expenses. Deputy Marshal Hewes went to the depot and got on the train, but Freese did not get on. When the train arrived at Water street it was flagged and stopped by Freese, and he got on and took a seat; the train pulled out, and when leaving the city limits Hewes placed his hand on Freese and placed him under arrest. The prisoner appeared terribly frightened, and gave himself away by asking the officer if he was wanted for stealing Barnes Bros.' money. Without searching the prisoner, the officer had the train stopped and Freese was taken to police headquarters, where he was searched. On his person were $55 in greenbacks and $73.50 in silver—$128.50 in all. The tin box in the cellar was found to be empty, and Freese confessed to having committed the robbery. He waived an examination before Justice Peake, and is now in the county jail. It was a pretty slick arrangement on the part of Barnes and Hewes, and no doubt they will divide the $50 reward offered and call it square, sending young Freese up the road to Joliet on his own confession.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Enumerator George Connard writes us that the official census of Wheatland township is 1187

Henry A. Garfield, one of the General's sons, took the prize for English declamation at St. Paul's school, at Concord, New Hampshire, last week.

Matthew Ruby, of Macon, was in the city to-day. He says the 4th demonstration at, his town on Saturday was of the usual magnitude, and that Rev. Cecil, Rev. May and Rev. Kendrick were the orators of the day.

Gen. Walker, the United States superintendent of the census, estimates that the entire population of the United States will be in the neighborhood of 48,000,000. This would be an increase of about 10,000,000 since 1870.

J. D. Wheeler, M. D., physician and surgeon, has located in Decatur, and has opened an office at No. 19 Water street. He has purchased the residence property at No. 34 West Main street, lately owned by Charles L. Griswold, and is now living there with his family, which consists of a wife and son. We welcome the Doctor to our city. See card in another column.

Phineas T Barnum will celebrate his 70th birthday on the 5th of July. He began work at 13 as a clerk in a country store, at 18 he opened an oyster saloon and engaged in selling lottery tickets under an assumed name. Then he published a newspaper and was imprisoned for libel. At 25 he was keeper of a boarding house, and failed in the business. He then entered the show business with Joyce Heath, whom he advertised as 116 old.—He is a temperance man, and, strange to relate, has pious leanings

Ready for Engagements

The Decatur Band is prepared to furnish music for picnics, excursions, political meetings, &c., in this and adjoining counties on reasonable terms.

Address W. N. ZIMMERMAN,
d&w1t Contractor.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

In quantities and variety to please the most fastidious. We offer first class goods at the old prices, no fancy profits or two prices. CHEAP STORE.
July 6-d&w1w

You will find at all times the most elaborate line of clocks at prices that can't be beaten, at Curtis & Ewing's.
July 6-d&w8w

Unlaundried Shirts.

In large quantities; the best value for the least money in Decatur.
6-d&w1w CHEAP STORE.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Weekly Republican.

ENTERED at the post office at Decatur, Illinois, as second class mail matter.

THE Garfield boom is booming.

ACCORDING to *Puck* his name is "Hanrooster."

WHEN a fellow gets beaten at his own game he never ought to squeal

GEN. GARFIELD is recognized everywhere as the Republican leader in the house since Blaine went into the senate. He is one of the ablest debaters in either house, and has greatly worried the rebel brigadiers on more than one occasion.

A WASHINGTON press dispatch says The *Post* continues its attack upon General Garfield, and then takes occasion to say that the Democratic party is adverse to campaign slander.

The same delightful consistency is apparent in other places than Washington.

THE Republicans of the 31st district (Edgar and Vermillion) met in convention at Danville on Tuesday and nominated for representatives Bradley Butterfield and Hon. John G. Holden, the latter being a member of the present house.

BRADLAUGH, the English atheist, has finally carried his point and has been admitted to his seat in the House of Commons upon affirmation, the majority having receded from its position, which was that no member could be seated except upon taking the prescribed oath—a requirement that Bradlaugh refused to comply with.

SINCE the Democrats have discovered that they really love the soldier they have begun to deny that Dan Voorhees ever called them such fine pet names. But a large number of respectable citizens of Indiana have published their sworn statements, to the effect that they did hear him say that every soldier ought to wear a collar labeled "My Dog—A. Lincoln."

THE Norfolk *Virginian* tells why Hancock was nominated. It was not because he had been a gallant Union soldier, but because he attempted to carry out the Johnsonian policy of reconstruction at New Orleans in 1867, to the great satisfaction of those who had been making war upon the government for four years. He was nominated not because his action on that occasion pleased the Union people, but because it suited the rebels.

THE Burlington *Hawk-Eye* states the case very forcibly when it says "The nomination of Gen. Hancock signalizes the introduction of the Indian tactics of the ambuscade into the present contest. Gen. Hancock strikes a very pretty attitude as he waves his hat from the summit, bidding the people to come on, but everybody knows that it is the Democratic party that is in the bushes."

A GENTLEMAN just arrived in Chicago from a tour through the tier of Southern States says: "I was everywhere met in the South with the remark that success to the Democratic party in 1880 meant a vindication of the cause of the Confederacy which was lost by the wager of battle. Time and again was I asked to answer why, if confederate soldiers and officers were good enough to hold office and take part in the government, confederate soldiers were not good enough to be allowed pensions?"

THERE is an erroneous impression in the minds of many well meaning people concerning the amount of patronage at the disposal of county officers. Many are led to believe that newspaper offices subsist almost wholly upon what is known as "the county printing." The truth is that the amount of patronage at the disposal of county offices is very small. All the printing patronage that will be given out for a year by all the officers to be elected in Macon county next fall would not pay the running expenses of the REPUBLICAN for *a single week*. If we had to depend on official patronage for a living there would have been a famine in the establishment long years ago.

Remember

that the only "Cheap Store" is at No. 18, Merchant street, and the only cheap store that sells not cheap trashy, inferior goods—but sells nothing but first class merchandise and does business on a cash basis ... [illegible]

[illegible] 18.

[illegible] J. M. Spookey & Co. 17 [illegible]

CONSIDER THE DANGER.

In the campaign of 1876 one of the chief arguments used by Republicans was that the success of the Democratic party meant the opening of the public treasury to the horde of southern claimants whose assaults had only been repulsed by the exercise of the greatest vigilance upon the part of the party in power. It will be remembered that shortly before the election Mr. Tilden published a letter in which he placed himself on record in opposition to this class of claims. It is a suggestive fact that the opposition to Mr. Tilden's renomination at Cincinnati came in a large measure from the south, and that the movement which resulted in the selection of Gen. Hancock came from the same locality. Now, while no one charges that Gen. Hancock is pledged to any policy favoring the payment of these rebel claims, it is curious—to say the least—that the men most interested in their payment should be his warmest supporters and the most bitter enemies of the only candidate who is positively pledged against them. The inference is reasonable, that they expect to be able to control Gen. Hancock in their interests, in case of his election.

There is nothing more certain in politics than this, that a public officer *must* listen to the wishes of the men who were mainly instrumental in his selection. He cannot ignore them without practically breaking with his party, and no man can afford to do that. Suppose, for instance, that Hancock should be elected president, with a democratic majority in both houses of congress, can any sensible man believe that in such an event the southern brigadiers would hesitate to push their untold millions of claims through inside of two years? The caucus rules in the Democratic party, and in the caucus the brigadiers have a large majority. That they will use that majority to carry out their purposes cannot be doubted for a moment. With their claims allowed by the vote of both houses, how could the president nominated and elected by them refuse his approval? Gen. Hancock is only a soldier, not versed in the arts of political diplomacy, and he would be as clay in their hands. He would be morally bound to favor their schemes.

The only safe way to prevent this deplorable state of affairs is to elect Garfield, who is pledged to oppose these iniquitous raids upon the treasury. With him as president the Democratic congress would be powerless to work evil in this direction, at least.

HIS STANDING AT HOME.

W. H. English was selected as the man who would be popular in the West, and this is the way in which he is spoken of by the leading paper of his own city: "There is no disguising the fact that Hon. W. H. English is exceedingly unpopular. He is probably the most unpopular Democrat of any prominence in the state. In this city and county, where he is best known his unpopularity is a subject of general remark."

At the state convention in 1871 Mr. Lyman Trumbull said:

The war is over. The contest is done. Now what political organization will be safest for the American people? Hereafter to whom shall we look? Shall we look to the party which brought upon this government the civil war? To that party which inaugurated the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils? To that party which now desires further to depreciate the currency of the country by issuing millions and millions more of it? * * * The ship of state, ten years ago, was crippled. It had been run upon the quicksands and rocks and was falling to pieces. The republican party took possession of her. They have been sailing her for the last ten years, not only over the boisterous waves of political commotion, but through the terrific tornadoes of civil war, and they have brought the noble old ship upon a peaceful ocean, strengthened in all her parts, magnificent in all her proportions, and there she now rides in peace and prosperity.

Now, why does Mr. Trumbull want to scuttle the old ship and put a piratical craft in its place.

Extract of Report

From the celebrated Physician, Erasmus Wilson, of London, England: "Several severe cases of incipient consumption have come under my observation that have been cured by the timely use of Coden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator."

June 11-d&w1m

No Goods Exchanged.

[illegible]

June 9-6t [illegible] LINN & SCRUGGS.

THE Hon. John T. Stoneman, of Elkader, Ia., a prominent democrat in that part of the state, knows Gen. Garfield personally, and speaks of him in the highest terms. He says.

I especially rejoice with you because you have nominated James A. Garfield. My first acquaintance with Mr. Garfield dates back to 1852, when I was a freshman in Williams College. I shall never forget the time when Mr. Garfield took his seat. He did not enter at the beginning of the term, and when the question went around among us: "Who is the new fellow on the back seat?" some one replied: "Why, it is Garfield, of the western reserve." He was rather a green boy, dressed poorly, and you might say almost shabbily, and you might have said that of most of us, too. I can say we learned to love "Old Gar," as he was called, and as time passed along he took rank among the very first in his class, and had the reputation of being one of the best scholars in our institution, graduated with honor, and commanded the respect, confidence and love of every man in his class. I am the master of my vote. I may and I may not vote for him. I believe that Mr. Garfield is an *honest* man, and if any charges shall be made against him during the campaign, which I hope there will not, I want to give you my word, from what little I know of him, that he is a good principled man, and if he is beaten for president, I hope it will be upon loftier grounds than any personal charges of that kind.

HANCOCK—GARFIELD.

Buckling Down to Business.

Let conscience be the guide and then you will vote right. You will then help to carry out one of the main points of beauty and value in a Republican form of government, namely get an honest expression of the will of the people which is the power of the government and must prevail in the land. Down with rings and machine politicians, and let's have a government of men in office who are loyal to the country and know no friends but the people. This is a free country, and you ALL have the right to go to L. L. Ferriss shoe store and get those boots and shoes that won't hurt your precious corns, and that will at the same time make you attractive on account of their beauty. Few shoe men accomplish said art. Mens' 11, 12 and 13. Ladies' 7, 8 and 9, and childrens' 00, 0 and 01. Think of it. Oh! such beautiful shoes and slippers as have just arrived are seldom seen. Fresh invoices Burts' gents,' and ladies' fine shoes. And why so many new goods? Because our country was never so prosperous as now, and our people never so willing to buy of Ferriss. Believing that we shall be able to elect a President this time, and that Presidents can't hurt this country much anyhow, I hereby declare my willingness to shoe or boot anybody and everybody who may call at my store—with the cash.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

June 28-d&w1f L. L. FERRISS

PHYSICIANS freely prescribe the new Food Medicine, "Malt Bitters," because more nourishing, strengthening, and purifying than all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objections urged against malt liquors. 10w1w

Homoeopathic Remedies

And McCormack Bros.' Family Guide Chart, for sale at Dr A. J. Stoner's drug store, Decatur, Ill. Nov 7-d&wly

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fast-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS

Rent paid two-and-a-quarter years buys one. Best Cabinet or Parlor Organs in the World; winners of highest distinction at every world's fair for thirteen years. Prices $51, $57, $66, $84, $108 to $500, and upward. Also for easy payments, $5 a month or $6.38 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th Street, (Union Square), New York; 250 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

TEACHERS Wanted During the POLITICAL BOOM OF 1880.

For full particulars address THE WESTERN BOOK EXCHANGE, 162 and 164 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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BIG WAGES During 1880

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Every voter will have it. Address the WESTERN BOOK EXCHANGE, 162 and 164 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. July 1 w1w

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Or the Royal Road to Life, Love and Longevity.

This Brilliant Book, [illegible] endorsed [illegible] Extraordinary inducements to Agents. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED to Sell the NEW BOOK, FARMING FOR PROFIT

[illegible]

Threshers and Engines.

C. Aultman & Co's Sweepstake Threshers and Monitor Engines are for sale at the Grange Store.

june3-w4w

Threshing Machines.

The Minnesota Chief is the boss Thresher. It belongs to the Vibrator family, but is in many respects a New Departure. For sale at the Grange Store.

june3-w4w

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC, the old reliable remedy, now sells at One Dollar. jun 25-d&w4m

BUY one of those celebrated and useful steam road engines of T. N. Leavitt, at Maroa. He is also western agent for Ohio threshing machines, which he will sell on easy terms.

wtf

NEW AND FRESH EMBROIDERIES,

29 1w at the Cheap Store

MORE $1 25 Chromos, and a great variety of other Pictures and Picture frames, at J. M. SPOOKEY & Co.'s.

April 14—d&wtf

Go to Dr. A. J. Stoner for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequaled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds, 15 cents.

May 20-wtf

IN the wheat regions of Minnesota and Dakota, the Minnesota Chief Thresher has a far larger sale than any other Thresher made. For sale at the Grange Store. june3 w4w

The Cheap Store

does not carry dry goods, *never did*. Our line comprises specialties such as Hosiery, Corsets, Ladies' and Men's Furnishing Goods, Parasols, Fancy Goods and Notions in endless variety.

10 wtf Sol. Moritz & Co

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Prices Lowest, Quality Considered.

Send for Catalogue describing article wanted.

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May 6-w3m

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March 25, 1880-wtf

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For cemetery or other purposes.

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Jan 25, 1880—d&wtf

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. [illegible] six cents or two postage stamps.

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And "DON'T YOU FORGET IT."

PANTS MADE TO ORDER FOR $5.00.

Get a ticket to draw the $50 Government Bond.

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April 7, 1880—d&wtf

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Our New Goods; our house is full, and at prices that will surprise and please you. You have heard very much about the great advance in prices; and, while this is true in some kinds of goods, the great majority of them ARE AS LOW AS EVER THEY WERE. We will duplicate the lowest prices ever touched in Table Linens, Napkins, &c., commencing on all Linen Table Linen at 25 cents, the lowest price we have ever had in pure linen; and as good a Linen Napkin at 75, 90 and $1.00, as we have ever had. We show the same LINEN TOWEL at 10c, and same old numbers at the old prices.

We have a beautiful stock of Fans and Parasols, Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces of all kinds, Ties, Ruching, Fichus, Kid Gloves in 2, 3, 4 and 6 button; all our old makes of Corsets AT THE OLD PRICES; ladies' and men's Gauze Underwear; as handsome Hosiery for ladies and children as you ever saw; 50 varieties of Ladies' and Children's Lisle and Lace Top Lisle Gloves; Black and Tinted Silk Mitts. We show Summer Silks from 50c upward; the best Black Silks at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00, IN THE CITY; Beautiful Lawns at 8, 10 to 15c; Handsome Linen Lawns, Plain and Lace Buntings, Elegant Pique, Embroidered Swiss, Plain Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, in fact all the new novelties in White Goods. We have handsome Talmas and Jackets, Linen and Mohair Dusters, Summer Skirts, Shetland Shawls, &c. Our stock of all kinds of goods is large. WE GUARANTEE THEM TO BE AS LOW AS THEY ARE IN THE UNITED STATES, and invite all to come and see them.

F. L. HAYS & CO.

May 12—d&wtf.

IOWA LANDS.

The most FERTILE and most advantageously located Railroad Lands for sale are those of the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., nearly all in Western Iowa. All lands are near Railroad Stations, with Towns, Schools and Churches in every neighborhood already built. Prices low, and long time for payment at 6 per cent. interest. By procuring Land Exploring Tickets, fare over the C., R. I. & P. R. R. and its branches is allowed to purchasers of Lands. LOW FARES AND FREIGHTS TO PURCHASERS. For Map, and full particulars, address L. L. WHITSON, Gen'l Agent, 36 Clark Street, CHICAGO, Or DAVENPORT, IOWA. J. L. DREW, Land Commissioner, C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co. April 29, 1880—wtf

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20 Sets C[illegible]

LID[illegible] Mamm[illegible]

WARREN[illegible] REAL [illegible] INSU[illegible] Abstrac[illegible] CITY [illegible] AT PRES[illegible] Warren[illegible]

Feb. 21, 1880—d&w

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—15—

Children's Carriages!

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All the above must be CLOSED OUT to make room for other goods, at

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company has called a special meeting of the Stockholders of said Corporation, to be held in the City of Pekin, in Tazewell county, Illinois, on Monday, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1880, at the hour of ten [10] o'clock a. m. of said day, at the office of the company. At which meeting there will be submitted to the vote of the Stockholders a proposition to consolidate the property, stock and franchises of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company with the property, stock and franchises of the Evansville & Peoria Railway Company of Indiana.

And also to submit to said Stockholders for their ratification the action of the President and Board of Directors of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company in regard to the purchase of the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad.

B. G. MITCHELL,
Secretary of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company.

June 10, 1880.-wtd

A REFUTATION.

Gen. Garfield's Own Answer to His Political Traducers

In a Speech Delivered at Warren, O., in 1874.

All the Charges Against His Career Met and Settled.

Solid Facts Which No One Can Go Behind to Disprove.

CLEVELAND, O., June 29.—Below is the greater portion of the famous speech of Gen. James A. Garfield, delivered at Warren, Sept. 1, 1874, in which he fully met and answered all the charges that had ever been made against him, and considered all the data that were at that time offered by his enemies upon his official career. The speech is now very hard to obtain. I have been to the trouble to copy it from the files of the Warren *Chronicle*, and hope it may be carefully perused by all who have a desire to understand exactly what has been claimed by the worst enemies the General has ever had. This speech was considered conclusive at the time, and those who had honestly criticised the General were glad to say so. A prominent lawyer of the place, after its delivery, shook hands with the General, and after confessing that he had been active in hostility to him, said that he believed him to be honest and would do all in his power to make others believe the same. The next Sabbath, in Methodist class meeting, this same lawyer, who was a member of the Methodist church, confessed with tears in his eyes that he had wronged General Garfield, and asked his brethren to pray for the forgiveness of his sin. Many other prominent citizens, this lawyer and others of the hostile ones in the county, made the strongest kind of Garfield speeches, and publicly stated that they were sorry that they had ever abused General Garfield; that they felt called on to do so out of upright men, and that the charges which had been made against him were not true, and were unjust.

One point in the speech, the first one, is of special importance just at this time. We find Garfield strongly positive that the civil authority is above, or should always take precedence of the military in time of peace. His action in the case of Bowles and Milligan, the Indiana conspirators, had been misconstrued in the Gibralter of Republicanism, but history justified the act, as could not fail to carry conviction with it.

The other point my opponents will see are explanations of the Credit Mobilier, even in the mention of names, and connection with the De Golyer pavement. The speech is a powerful campaign document, and should be promulgated as such and incorporated among those which are honestly to investigate Gen. Garfield's other career. He has remained silent on a great position that has come before the people for the past twenty years. He has never been on the wrong side, but has every raised his voice, not on the side that the superficial observer considered right, but he has invariably been vindicated by the verdict of time.

GARY.

THE SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have thought for a month or two that we should reach a point where our political discussions would not relate mainly to the past where, in the language of some politicians of the day, we should not look to Goyoms, and the points of our time would look mainly to the future. But the presence of great events, such as have transpired within the past few days from one of our states, leads me to fear we must again discuss that and other questions of public policy. This has in my public speeches there has been but little personal discussion. I have tried to make my part of it as impersonal as possible. In the course taken by some citizens of this district just this year, in departing from the ordinary rule, and I shall discuss to night purely questions of a somewhat personal character.

In the first place I confess it is a peculiarly important month in American politics that the full fire of public discussion investigation and inquiry concerning all men who serve the public is visited upon us. Sometimes it is a little as if a company of some fifteen or twenty people should be invited to come into a room and be seated in a circle, and then for two hours or more all the batteries of artillery should be turned upon the one person in the room. That perhaps is one of the necessary results of a full discussion of our political affairs. Judgment about all men, whatever their station and career, the right to pass upon public events, is the very American one. I find no fault with any man for exercising it upon me in the fullest possible manner. I only demand that it shall be exercised upon me in justice and for the sake of truth. When it is exercised for any other purpose and in any other spirit, perhaps it is all the worse for the man who is served so, but I have in that case a right to respond. I have come here to-night to reply to

A CLASS OF CHARGES

that have been made upon me during the last two years. I have fully stated what I have to say to you on many of these points. I invite any man, friend or enemy, to put any question he chooses concerning that point. I am of course addressing myself to all who are in the audience, but there is one class of men whom I do not care to address. I mean those who are glad to find me wrong, and who would be unwilling and grieved to know that I am not wrong. That class of men I do not address with any hope of changing any sentiment they may hold concerning me. But there is a class into whose hearts and minds, for the last eighteen months, at least, a series of repeated accusations have been poured, until they have come to think there must be some truth in the charges. I have great sympathy for that class of men; they have been made to doubt where they formerly trusted, and hearing but one side came to believe there was no other. To that class I address myself with the utmost desire to have them know what I am and what my public life has been, and to give them whatever information I may possess on any point touching that career.

As I came up stairs to-night a note was put into my hand which has led me to make as the first point what I did not intend to notice until at a later stage of my remarks. In the year 1866 I argued a case in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the fact that I did so gave offense to a great many good republicans of the nineteenth district. I refer to the case of the Indiana conspirators,

BOWLES AND MILLIGAN,

in 1864, were arrested for conspiring to prevent the enlistment of troops into our army, and for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union by forming a secret organization to resist the government. Those men were arrested at their homes in Indiana, tried by a military court, and sentenced to death, but President Lincoln commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, and an appeal made to the District Court of the United States in Indiana, to determine whether a military tribunal had a right to try them. The Court was divided in opinion, and the case came to the Supreme Court in 1866. Just about that time there had been in Congress a very considerable discussion concerning the arbitrary conduct of some of our officers in carrying into civil communities the military jurisdiction and rule further than they were warranted by the constitution, and I have taken strong grounds in Congress against the exercise of military power in states not in rebellion, it being generally known that I had resisted what some of the more extreme of our own party thought the military authorities might safely do. I was asked if I would be willing to argue the case of Bowles and Milligan before the Supreme Court. I answered that "if the case turns on the justice of those men being punished, I will not defend them in any way, whatever," for I believed they deserved the severest punishment. But that if the case turned on the question as to who has the power to try those men, I believed that there was no authority under the constitution or laws of the United States to take a citizen of Indiana, not a soldier, and import a military tribunal to his home to try and punish him. So important did I regard that principle in that exciting time to the future of this country that, with my eyes open to the fact that I took the great political risk in defending, not Bowles and Milligan, but the right of every citizen in a civil community where war is not raging, to be tried by the courts of his country, and before juries of his own land, and not be dragged away outside of his own doors to be tried by a military organization brought from a distance,—to meet them and try them. I believed that, having put down the rebellion, having saved civil liberty in this country against armed invasion, we ought also to save it from our own recklessness.

I happen to have with me a copy of the argument I made before the Supreme Court in the year 1866, and I desire to say that I feel when I made that argument that I was doing as worthy a thing as I ever did done in my life, and I look back upon it to-night with as much sincere pride and satisfaction as upon any act of my public life. [Applause.] I ought to add that I have never seen Bowles nor Milligan. I knew that they were very poor, and probably could not pay for their defense. I was never promised and never received any compensation for it. I did it in defense of what I believed to be a most vital and important principle, not only to the republican party, but to the Nation—namely, that in no part of our civil community must the military be exalted above the civil authority. [Applause.] But that those men, however unworthy, however guilty, and however disloyal to their country, should not be tried by any but a lawful, civil tribunal. Congress had provided laws for trying every crime that those men were charged with, and for trying it by civil court. Now, I believe that all over this land one of the great landmarks of civilization and civil liberty is the self-restraining power of the American people, curbing themselves and governing themselves by the line of the civil law. I remind you of the fact that the Supreme Court unanimously sustained the position I took in that argument. There was some difference in the reasoning by which the court reached the result, but the ruling of the court was unanimous that the men must, therefore be released. That did not release them, however, from the right of the Government to try them in civil courts for the crimes with which they were charged. The note that I referred to as being handed to me was that I should explain how it was that I, a republican and a representative, gave my voice and whatever ability I possessed as a lawyer to save rebel conspirators from punishment. My answer was, "Hang them, but hang them according to law." [Applause.] If you do it otherwise you commit murder. Now, if any one has any question to ask upon this subject I shall be glad to hear it.

The speaker here paused, but there came from the audience no response to the request.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

There is a large number of people in the United States who use these words without any adequate idea of what they mean. I have no doubt that a great many people feel about it as my uncle felt as the fisherman at Billingsgate Market felt, when Sidney Smith, the great humorist of England, came along and began to talk with her. She answered back in a very saucy way, and he finally began to call her nasty material names. He called her a parallelogram, a hypothenuse, a parallelopipedon, and such other terms, and she stood back as hard as she could and said she never heard such a nasty talker in her life. She never was abused so before. Now, people think they have said an enormous thing when they say somebody had something to do with the Credit Mobilier. I ask your attention just for a few moments to what that thing is, and in the next place, to understand precisely what it is that I am supposed to have to do with it.

The Credit Mobilier was a corporation chartered in 1859 by the state of Pennsylvania, and authorized to build houses, buy lands, lay money, etc. Nothing of consequence was done with that company until the year 1867, when a number of men bought up what stock there was in it and commenced to do a very large business. In the winter of 1867, Mr. Ames came to me and showed me a list of names and subscribers to the stock of the Credit Mobilier Company, and asked me to subscribe $1,000. I should say there were fifteen or twenty members of Congress on the list, and many more prominent business men. He said that the company was going to buy lands along the line of the Pacific Railroad at places where they thought there would cities and villages grow up and develop, and he said he had no doubt that the growth of the country would make the investment double itself in a very short time.

That was the alleged scheme that the Credit Mobilier Company had undertaken, a thing that if there is any gentleman in Warren who would let any business alone by letting it would be because he did not believe in the growth of the country where the business was to be done. That stock was offered to me as a plain business proposition, with no intimation whatever that it was offered because the subscribers were members of congress, for it was offered to many other people, and to better men by far than at least a large number of the gentlemen to whom it was offered. Some of them took it at once. Some more cautious about making an investment others are quick to determine. To none of these men was any explanation made that that Credit Mobilier Company was in any way connected with a ring of seven men who owned the principal portion of the stock, and who had a contract with the directors of the Union Pacific Road for building the road at an extravagant price—largely above what the stock was worth. It is now understood that Mr. Oakes Ames, who was the centre of that company of seven men, sought to gain the friendly co-operation of twenty prominent congressmen, with the view of protecting himself and the Pacific Railroad against any investigation that might be made, but it was unnecessary for his plan not to divulge that purpose, in any way intimate to them that he might draw upon them for favors.

Long before any such purpose was realized, long before any pressure came upon Ames, most of the men who had been invited to purchase that stock had either declined to purchase, or had purchased and realized, or had purchased and sold out. But, in 1872, in the midst of the presidential campaign, an article was published in the public journals charging that sixteen members of congress—senators and representatives—had sold their votes for money or stock, that they had accepted bribes. You remember that I was running for congress in this district at that time. When that news came I was away in the Rocky Mountains. I came home, and the first day after my arrival at Washington I authorized to be published a statement concerning what I knew about the Oakes Ames business. Some people suppose now and say, and it has been repeated hundreds of times in this district, and specially in this town during the last two weeks, that Mr. Garfield hedged and denied any knowledge of the Credit Mobilier case until finally the investigation brought it out. I repeat that immediately on my arrival in Washington I made a statement to the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, of which the following is a copy:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1872.—Gen. Garfield, who has just arrived here from the Indian country, late today had the first opportunity of seeing the charges connecting his name with receiving shares of the Credit Mobilier from Oakes Ames. He authorizes the statement that he never subscribed for a share of the stock, and that he never received or saw a share of it. When the company was first formed, George Francis Train, then active in it, came to Washington and exhibited a list of subscribers, of leading capitalists, and some members of congress, to the stock of the company. The subscription was described as a popular one of $1,000 each. Train urged Gen. Garfield to subscribe on two occasions, and each time he declined. Subsequently he was again informed that the list was nearly completed but that a chance remained for him to subscribe, when he again declined, and to this day he has not subscribed for or received any share of stock or bond of the company."

Now, I want my audience to understand that in the midst of that storm, and tempest, and accusation, and only a little while before the election, I stated it and let it go broadcast to the daily press, that I did know something of the Credit Mobelier; that I had been invited to subscribe to it. That I had on two occasions discussed the matter; that I had taken it into consideration, and that finally I had declined; that I never had owned or held a share; had never seen a certificate of the stock. Now, I am not asking you at this moment to discuss the truth of that statement, but only to say that I stated it long before there was any investigation talked of, that I never dodged, or evaded, or denied having any knowledge of the subject, but at the first declared plainly and fully what I knew about it.

When congress met, Speaker Blaine and the rest of us whose names were concerned in it, at once, on the first morning of the session, demanded a committee of investigation to go through with the whole subject from beginning to end. I want those gentlemen who talk about Mr. Garfield being got after by committees of investigation to know that no investigation into any public affair has been held in the last three years in Washington that I have not helped to organize and bring out. [Applause.]

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Now, what was the investigation? You will remember that before the investigation had gone far, a feeling of alarm and excitement swept over the whole country that has hardly been paralleled in American history. Some men whose names were connected with the charges of the Credit Mobelier matter, shocked at the terrible charge of bribery thrown at them, in the hurry of the moment so far forgot themselves as to give equivocal answers as to whether they knew anything about the matter or not, and the impression was made throughout the country that the most of them had denied that they knew anything about it. The fact was that the whole country was setting down to the belief that the whole thing was a mere campaign slander, and had no foundation in fact. Looking at the subject from this distance, I am inclined to believe that the impression left upon the American mind is that the faults of those who were charged with buying stock was not that they did anything wrong in reference to the stock, but that afterwards they prevaricated or lied about it. Now, without discussing anybody else, I call you to witness that I stated at once what I knew about it, the first time that I knew the talk was going the rounds of the newspapers. When the committee of investigation came to make up

THEIR REPORT,

there was one thing in that report to which I personally took exceptions, and only one. I understand that a gentleman occupied this room a few nights ago who undertook to make the impression upon his audience that Mr. Garfield was found guilty of some improper relation with the Credit Mobelier. Let me read you a sentence or two from that report. The committee said: "Concerning the members to whom he has sold, or offered to sell, the stock, the committee say that they "do not find that Mr. Ames, in his negotiations with the persons above named, entered into any details of the relations between the Credit Mobelier Company and the Pacific Company, or gave them any specific information as to the amount of dividends they would be likely to receive, further than has already been stated, viz: that in some cases he had guaranteed a profit of ten per cent. They do not find as to the members of the present house above mentioned that they were aware of the object of Mr. Ames, or that they had any other purpose in taking this stock than to make a profitable investment. * * * They have not been able to find that any of these members of congress have been affected in their official action in consequence of interest in the Credit Mobelier stock. * * * They do not find that either of the two above named gentlemen in contracting with Mr. Ames had any corrupt motive or purpose himself, or was aware Mr. Ames had any, nor did either of them suppose he was guilty of any impropriety or indelicacy in becoming a purchaser of this stock. And, finally, "that the committee find nothing in the conduct or motives of either of these gentlemen in taking this stock that calls for any recommendation by the committee of the house." (See pages 8 and 9.)

In Mr. Ames' first testimony he names sixteen members of congress to whom he offered the stock, and says that eleven of them bought it, but he sets Mr. Garfield down among the five who did not buy it. He says: "He [Garfield] did not pay for it or receive it. * * * He never paid any money on that stock nor received money on account of it." Let me add that the last grant to the Union Pacific Railroad was by the act of July, 1864, and that Oakes Ames had nothing to do with the Credit Mobelier till more than two years after that date.

The point to which I take exception to the report of the Committee was this: the report left that Mr. Ames and Mr. Garfield had agreed upon the purchase of the stock, at a time Mr. Garfield received $329 on account of it. I insisted that the evidence did not warrant that conclusion, and I went to my place in the House and told it that I should make that statement good to the American public that I held myself responsible to demonstrate that the Committee was wrong, that although they had gone with no wrong, they still had made a mistake of fact which would stand the evil for all time. Soon after I published a pamphlet of twenty-eight pages, in which I carefully and thoroughly reviewed all the testimony relating to me. I have it with me. Before the American people since the 8th day of May, 1873, announcing that the following propositions were proven concerning myself: That I never agreed even to take the stock of Mr. Ames; that I never subscribed for it, never did take it, never received any dividends from it, and never was in any way made a beneficiary by it. Seventy thousand copies of that pamphlet have been distributed throughout the United States. Almost every newspaper in the United States has had a copy mailed to it. Every member of the Forty-second Congress (Democrat and Republican—half a copy, and there cannot be known to be a man who, having read my review, has denied its conclusiveness of those propositions. It was for those reasons that a great public journal, the New York *Evening Post*, said a few days ago that on this point Gen. Garfield's answer had been received by the American people as satisfactory. [Applause.] I understand that a Mr. Tuttle of Painesville, said here on this platform a few nights ago the other the Committee of Investigation of the House of Representatives or Mr. Garfield had committed perjury in regard to the Credit Mobilier matter. I think that gentleman was a Probate Judge. I wonder if he ever heard of two men making their statement of a case differing materially from each other without one or the other of them being a perjurer. If I were in the habit of calling names it would not be difficult to find a name for a man whose intellectual vision leads him to such a conclusion. If there is any gentleman in this audience who desires to ask my questions concerning the Credit Mobilier I shall be glad to hear it. [No response.] If not, would it not be about as well to melify the talk on that subject hereafter? [Applause.]

I now pass to the subject my friend over yonder has seemed so anxious I should get to before I finished the last, and here I approach a question that in one sense is not a question at all, and in another sense it may be. I understand that several persons in the district are saying that Mr. Garfield has taken a fee for a so-called legal opinion, but which, in fact, was some thing which he thought not to have done, which was in advance a kind of fee for his official influence as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, or, to speak more plainly, that I accepted pay for a service as a kind of bribe, and that, too, in the so-called De Golyer pavement.

Now I have to state that in the frankest way, with the broadest point forward. I ask the attention of this audience for a few moments to the testimony. In the first place, I want the audience to understand that the City of Washington is governed—so far as its own improvements are concerned—by its own laws and its own people, just as much as Warren has been governed by its own corporate laws and authority. I remember perfectly well what has been published in the papers so much of late, that Congress has full power to legislate over the District of Columbia. Well, Congress has full jurisdiction over the ten miles square of what is now called the District of Columbia, and Congress could, I suppose, make all the police regulations for the City of Washington. For Congress always allowed the City of Washington to have its City Council, or a Legislature, until the present time. We have abolished it, because we had a cumbrous machine. In the year 1871 a law was passed by Congress creating the Board of Public Works, appointing a Governor, and creating a Legislature for the District of Columbia. That act stated what the Board of Public Works could and what the other branches of the District Government could do, and among other things it empowered the Legislature to levy taxes to make improvements on the streets. The Legislature met the Board of Public Works laid upon them an elaborate plan for improving the streets of Washington, a plan amounting to $6,000,000 in the first place, and the Legislature accepted the plan, and provided that the third of the entire cost of carrying out the plan should be by assessing the foot-front on the property-holders, and the other two-thirds should be paid by money to be borrowed by the City Government; in other words, by the issuing of those bonds. The City Government of Washington borrowed money and raised by special taxation enough to carry on a vast system of improvements. When they got ready to execute their plans one of the questions that came before them was, What kind of pavement shall be put in, and in what way shall we go about the business by letting our pavement contracts? In order to settle that question they wrote to all the principal cities and found out all the methods pursued by them, and finally appointed four leading officers of the army—Gen. Humphrey, Chief Engineer, Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, the Surgeon-General; and Gen. Babcock, of the Engineer Corps, and those few men sat as an Advising Board, having no power but merely to advise. They took up all kinds of pavement ever made. Specimens were sent in. They looked over the whole, and as a result recommended this: "We recommend you, instead of letting this work to be done by the lowest bidder with all the scheming 'straw bids' that may come in, to fix a tariff of prices you will pay for different kinds of pavements, and we recommend as follows: If you put down concrete pavement, you had better say you will pay so much per square yard for putting it down. We have looked the cities all over, and find that it is the proper amount to pay; but for stone so much; for gravel so much; for asphaltum so much; and for wood so much." Now, that Board of Public Works adopted the plan and that schedule of prices, and, having elected that if they put those various kinds of pavements down, they would put them down at that rate, they then said to all comers, "Bring in your various kinds of pavement and show us their merits, and when we have examined them we will act." Then the various paving companies and patentees all over the country who had what they called good pavements presented themselves; but in almost all cases through their attorneys. They sent men there to represent the relative merits of the pavements. A pavement company in Chicago employed Mr. Parsons, of Cleveland, as early as the month of April, 1872, to go before the Board of Public Works and present the merits of their pavements. Mr. Parsons had nothing whatever to do with the question of prices; they had already been settled in advance by the Board. Mr. Parsons was Marshal of the Supreme Court at that time, and was just about running for Congress. He asked the Chief Justice of the United States whether there was any impropriety in his taking that case up and arguing it merely because he was an appointee and under his direction, and the Chief Justice responded there was none in the world. He proceeded with the case until the 8th day of June, when for the first time I heard anything about it. This was two days before the adjournment of Congress. On that day Mr. Parsons came to me and said he had an important case; he had worked a good while on it, but was called away. He must leave. He did not want to lose his fee in it, was likely to lose it unless the work was completed. He must go at any rate. He asked me if I would argue the case for him; if I would examine into the merits of this pavement and make a statement of it before the Board. I said: "I will do it if I, on examination, find the patent is what it purports to be,—the best wood pavement patent there is; but I can't do it until after Congress adjourns." Congress adjourned two days later. The papers were sent to me of patents, modeled specimens, and documents showing where the pavement had been used. The investigation of the patents and the chemical analysis representing all the elements of the pavement was a laborious task, and I worked at it as faithfully as anything I ever worked at. I did it in open daylight. I have never been able to understand how anybody has seen anything in that on which to base an attack on me. I say I am today intellectually incapable of understanding the track of a man's mind who sees in this any ground for attacking me. I made the argument. There were two patents concerned in that pavement itself: there were some forty different wood-pavements proposed; and to carefully and analytically examine all the relative merits of these was no small work. Mr. Parsons was to get a fee provided he was successful, and not any if he was not successful, and hence the sum offered was large,—a contingent fee, as every lawyer knows.

Now, I understand that it is said by some of those gentlemen that that was in some way or other with the United States Treasury. How? That pavement was to be paid for by the City of Washington; one-third of it assessed directly on the property-holders, and paid just as you pay for a pavement here in Warren; and the rest has to be paid by the City of Washington in money that it borrowed, and for which the citizens are ultimately to be taxed to pay. But I was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, you say, and the House of Representatives appropriated money for the District of Columbia. How? Whenever a pavement on any given street is laid in front of the United States Post office, or the Patent Office, or Treasury, the Government of the United States, as a mere matter of decent justice, pays its proper proportion in front of its own buildings as any other property-holder would do, and that was all. Whatever was the legitimate, proper share of the United States to pay it paid. Now, does anybody see in what possible way that fact made it in any way improper for me to practice my profession in a location when I was not needed in the public service? But some one says, "The pavement was a bad one. It was a swindle." Who told you that? Why, a man that went to Washington to testify, and that he had a different pavement of his own, he was glad to say that the De Golyer pavement was a bad one. Now, I want you to understand, fellow-citizens, that of the 155 miles of pavement in the City of Washington fifty-three of it only are wooden pavement, and of the fifty three miles of wooden pavement laid in Washington there were 80,000 square yards of it only of the De Golyer pavement. There are 1,005,000 square yards of wooden pavement laid in Washington, and 80,000 of it only was of this patent. There are ten or twelve different kinds of wooden pavement in Washington, and only one twelfth or this is of this kind, and the price of this pavement was fixed by a Board of Engineers before Mr. Parsons or I had a word to say on the subject. It was only a question which of the two or three or ten pavements will you adopt, and I am here to-day to affirm that it is the best wood pavement that was ever laid. Now, I do not believe much in wood pavements as compared with concrete or some other forms of pavements, and this Board of Engineers recommended concrete in preference to wood. But what were the facts? There were thirty-two different streets in Washington along which the people petitioned to have wooden pavement. They preferred wood pavement. It was cheaper than asphaltum. They wanted wood pavement, and the American people generally believe in wood pavement, and the question was, if the people want the wood pavement and are determined to have it, what pavement shall we give them, the best or not the best?

Now, I have before me here, what I had when I made the argument, certificates from Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and all the other cities where the pavement was laid, that it stood better than any wood pavement that had ever been laid, and in the report of this Committee of Investigation in Washington a letter was received from the Board of Public Works of Chicago, dated October 31, 1874, in these words: "Since 1869 there have been laid here in Chicago 100,000 square yards of the De Golyer pavement, and thus far it stands well and is in good condition." There is twice as much of that pavement in Chicago to-day as there is in Washington.

Now, I will tell you another fact about it. The testimony before this committee discloses the following: That in the City of New York they paid $5.60 to $6.50 per square yard. In the City of Brooklyn they pay $4 per square yard, and in the City of Baltimore, for putting down Nicholson pavement (which is not so expensive), they paid $4 per square yard. Now, all the De Golyer pavement put down in Washington was put down at $3.50 per square yard under this tariff of prices fixed by the Board of Public Works upon the recommendation of the Board of Engineers. Well, now, fellow-citizens, who has raised this storm of criticism about the De Golyer pavement? Who early last winter sweared of us came to the conclusion that the Board of Public Works was an expensive machine; that it was costing the City of Washington too much; that it was overloading them with taxes, and that we were bound to pay too much money out of the Treasury to keep up our end of the business. But we set on foot an inquiry into the cause of the large expenditure, and a committee of investigation was appointed, and they have published some nineteen hundred pages of a report. They have gone over the whole ground of the doings of that Board of Public Works and the City Government, and as a result of it we have abolished that form of government and had the President appoint Commissioners, and he has appointed Gov. Dennison, of our state, as one of them, to manage the affairs of the District of Columbia until Winter. That Committee of Investigation went over the whole ground of this business in Washington. It was a committee that had Senator Thurman, of this State, on it for one; Judge Jewett, of Columbus, for another man, who is now President of the Erie Railroad, both of them Democrats of the strongest stamp. We had on from the House, as Chairman of that Committee, Judge Wilson, of Indiana, one of the strongest and ablest and best of our members, and they went over this ground most thoroughly and severely. Mr. Parsons went before that Committee and told them all he knew about this pavement; told them what he know of its merits, and told them he and I argued that case. It was early in the session when he told them that. Now, what has been said about that in Washington? Don't you think some of the one hundred democrats would have been exceedingly willing to hit me a blow on the head if they had discovered anything in that to find fault with? The Committee made its report in full, and not only made no possible reflection on me, but when asked about it said there was nothing whatever in the case that reflected in the slightest degree upon Mr. Garfield.

Now, in the midst of this tempest that was raised in the Painesville teapot a few weeks ago, the Hon. Geo. W. Steele, of Painesville, wrote a letter to the Committee who had charge of that investigation, and he wrote back the following letter.

"CONNERSVILLE, IND., August 1, 1874.—*The Hon. Geo. W. Steele*—Dear Sir: To the request for information as to whether or not the action of Gen. Garfield in connection with the affairs of the District of Columbia was the subject of condemnation by the Committee that recently had those affairs under consideration, I answer that it was not, nor was there, in my opinion, any evidence that would have warranted any unfavorable criticism upon his conduct.

The facts disclosed by the evidence, so far as he is concerned, are briefly these:

"The Board of Public Works was considering the question as to the kind of pavements that should be laid. There was a contest as to the respective merits of various wooden pavements. Mr. Parsons represented, as attorney, the De Golyer and McClelland patent, and being called away from Washington about the time the hearing was to be had before the Board of Public Works on this subject, procured Gen. Garfield to appear before the Board in his stead and argue the merits of this patent. This he did, and this was the whole of his connection with the matter. It was not a question as to the kind of contract that should be made, but as to whether this particular pavement should be laid. The criticism of the Committee was not upon the *pavement* in favor of which Gen. Garfield argued, but upon the *contract* made with reference to it; and there was no evidence which would warrant the conclusion that he had anything to do with the latter.

Very respectfully, etc., JAS. WILSON."

Now, fellow-citizens, it is not pleasant for me to be reading things of that sort concerning myself, that the man who had charge of the investigation in the District of Columbia, the man who wrote the report on the part of the House, who was the Chairman of the Committee, who knows all the facts in regard to it, says there was nothing whatever in the case that in the slightest degree reflected on me. It is left the exceedingly virtuous Judge of the Probate Court of Painesville, and perhaps the Judge of the Probate Court in Trumbull county, to discover that this "De Golyer business" was a fearful business on the part of Gen. Garfield. [Tremendous applause.]

If there is any gentleman in this hall who has any question to ask in regard to the De Golyer pavement business, I should be very glad to hear it.

Question—Was the appropriation for the payments for the pavements made before or after it was accepted by the Board?

Gen. Garfield—I am very glad to answer that question. By the first act of the Legislature of the District of Columbia no contract was to be made, no work was to be done, except upon appropriation already made. Congress had already adjourned. The appropriations for the District of Columbia were made before I touched or had anything to do with this matter. It is true that the next year there were appropriations made for the District of Columbia, but the appropriation that Congress made never had anything to say about one pavement or another. Congress knew no more about the De Golyer pavement, or any other pavement, than you in Warren did. It is simply made the appropriation to pay for paving in front of its own building, if it is thought proper to do so, and that is all.

I understand Mr. Parsons was retained by those parties in Chicago, and they paid him a retaining fee of $5,000 for his services, whether he succeeded or not. And they were to pay him $10,000 as a contingent fee if he succeeded. Mr. Parsons had done the bulk of the work. He came to me saying there were $10,000 depending upon his success, of which he would pay me half in case I made the argument and was successful. I suppose that is a fair explanation. I understand some gentlemen think that is a large fee. Well, it is a large fee; but it was nothing for that. Either all that was done went for nothing, or else it would be more. I don't know that those gentlemen said it was a large fee when Judge Trumbull made an argument in the Supreme Court and received $10,000 out of the United States Treasury for it.

Question—Gen. Garfield, allow me to ask you one question: What question of law was submitted to you in that case? Was it a question of law, or a question of the difference between the pavements?

Gen. Garfield—There were questions both of law and of merit. In the first place, there were forty-two different kinds of pavement presented. If the Government took one, there might be a question of conflicting patents,—there might be a patent lawsuit growing out of it,—and I felt it to be my first duty to inquire whether the two patents that extend into this pavement were valid patents that could properly be sustained. I made that examination as the very first step I took in the case. I understand that the Board of Public Works said that they did not care very much about that, on the ground that they probably would not pay a royalty in any case. But the fact was that the contractor himself—the owner of the patent—regarded it as a valuable franchise, and the validity of the patent was to him the first consideration.

Now, where there are forty patents, or nearly that, concerned, it is of some importance to know the relative validity of the patents.

If no further questions are to be asked, I will conclude with a few general questions on the whole subject. Nothing is more distasteful to me than to speak of my own work, but this discussion has been made necessary by the persistent misrepresentations of those who assail me.

During my long public service the relation between the people of this District and myself has been one of mutual confidence and independence. I have tried to follow my own convictions of duty with little regard to personal consequence, relying upon the intelligence and justice of the people for approval and support. I have sought to promote, not merely local and class interests, but the general good of the whole country, believing that thereby I could honor the position I hold and the district I represent. On the other hand, my constituents have given me the great support of their strong and intelligent approval. They have not always approved my judgment, nor the wisdom of my public acts, but they have sustained me because they knew I was earnestly following my convictions of duty, and because they did not want a representative to be the mere echo of the public voice, but an intelligent and independent judge of public questions.

In all this I have relied upon the good sense and justice of the people to understand both my motives and the motives and efforts of my enemies. On some questions of public policy there have been some differences between some of my constituents and myself. For instance, on this currency question. I have followed what seemed to me to be the line of right and duty; and in that course I believe that the majority of the people of this district now concur. Whether right or wrong in opinions of this sort, I have believed it to be my duty to act independently and in accordance with the best light I could find.

Fellow citizens, I believe I have done my country and you some service, and the only way I can still continue thus to serve you is by enjoying in a reasonable degree your confidence and support. I am very grateful for the expression of confidence which you have given me by choosing me a seventh time as your candidate. It was expression which I have reason to believe was the result of your deliberate judgment, based on a full knowledge of my record; and it is all the more precious to me because it came after one of those storms of public feeling which sometimes sweep away the work of a lifetime.

And now, in conclusion, if there is any question or anything I have discussed, or that I have not discussed, which any gentleman desires to propound, I shall be very glad to hear it. The speaker paused, but no questions being asked, closed his remarks as follows: I thank the audience for the very patient attention with which they have honored me.—[Applause.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—The report of the committee on organization recommends Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, for Chairman, and S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, for secretary of the republican national committee.

The following executive committee was chosen: Horace Davis, California; James B. Debeaux, Georgia; John A. Logan, Illinois; John C. New, Indiana; John S. Runnells, Iowa; John A. Martin, Kansas; Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana; John M. Forbes, Massachusetts; Chauncey I. Filley, Missouri, William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; George A. Hasley, New Jersey; Thomas C. Platt, New York; W. P. Canaday, North Carolina; William E. Cooper, Ohio, J. D. Cameron, Pennsylvania; George W. Hooker, Vermont; John W. Mason, West Virginia; Elihu Enos, Wisconsin; R. C. McCormick, Arizona; Stephen B. Elkins, New Mexico.

A resolution was passed calling for a meeting of the national committee on the 15th of October, when the resolutions proposed at the last night's meeting, relating to the membership of the next convention, etc., will be acted upon. The Executive committee organized by electing Marshall Jewell, chairman, and S. W. Dorsey, secretary.

The following were named members of the Western Division of the Executive committee, with headquarters at Chicago; John A. Runnells, Iowa; John A. Logan, Illinois; John C. New, Indiana; Elihu Enos, Wisconsin; William E. Cooper, Ohio; James M. Stone, Michigan, and Horace Davis, California. This division will be under the charge of Gen. Logan.

Gov. Jewell and Secretary Dorsey were empowered to select permanent headquarters for the committee.

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For Governor,
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For Secretary of State,
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of Kankakee
For Treasurer
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of Cook
For Attorney General
JAMES McCARTNEY
of Wayne

For Congress 13th District
JOSEPH G. CANNON,
of Vermillion county
For Member of the State Board of Equalization 13th Congressional District
MAJ CHARLES F EMERY,
of Macon county

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

The Republican voters of the several townships and election districts in Macon county are requested to elect delegates to a county convention, to be held at the court house in Decatur, on

Thursday, August 5th,

at 10 o'clock a m for the following purposes

1st, To reorganize the county central committee

2. To choose delegates to represent Macon county in the legislative convention of the 29th senatorial district, hereafter to be called

3. To nominate candidates for clerk of the Circuit Court Sheriff, Coroner and Prosecuting Attorney, to be voted for at the ensuing November election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention The basis of representation will be one delegate for every 50 votes cast for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, and one delegate for every fraction of 25 votes Upon this basis the several townships and districts will be entitled to delegates as follows

Decatur 1st District	8	Long Creek	2
" 2d "	6	Milam	1
" 3d "	5	Maroa	5
" 4th "	4	Mt Zion	2
Austin	3	Macon	4
Blue Mound	1	Niantic	2
Friends Creek	1	Oakley	2
Hickory	2	Pleasant View	2
Harristown	2	Wheatland	2
Illini	2	Whitmore	[illegible]

By order of the committee
JAMES C LAKE, Chairman

Gen. Garfield's letter of acceptance will be ready for the press next week and we risk nothing in saying that it will be a good one

Tilden is said to have spent $32,000 at the Cincinnati convention—all for the purpose of getting the delegates to understand that he did not want the nomination

It is looks now as if Enoch Emery, of the Peoria *Transcript*, has the inside track for the Republican nomination for congress in the ninth district

When the name of Elder John W Tyler was announced last night, as one of the vice presidents of the Garfield club, there was a loud and long continued outburst of applause.

The Democratic party in Indiana is all tore up so to speak, and its prospects are growing more and more gloomy

Stephen A. Douglas addressed a Republican meeting at Jacksonville on Saturday night, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm

As the campaign progresses it becomes more and more apparent that it is to be 1872 repeated. Hancock will be beaten about as badly as Greeley was

Three excursion steamers on Lake Minnetonka have exploded within three years, all of them having the same kind of boilers and all belonging to the same man. The unfortunate feature of the matter is that the owner of the boats was not one of the victims of his own cupidity.

Gen Hancock is a fit representative of Democratic ideas When the rebel Gen Beauregard visited him in New Orleans, Hancock took down the flag from his headquarters lest it might wound the sensitive feelings of his Democratic guest No wonder the South wants Hancock

Everybody in Decatur to day is laughing over the sublime exhibition of cheek displayed by the Democratic organ in its accounts of the two meetings last night. There never was a finer opening meeting in any campaign than that held at the tabernacle last night and there never was a more woe begone, sickly and insipid affair than that which dragged the slow hours away at the court house. The Republican meeting was a grand success the Democratic attempt was a miserable failure and these two facts are generally understood around town

PROSPECTS

Whenever a political campaign opens both sides begin to boast of the success that is morally certain to crown their efforts, without giving much or any attention to the reasons for the faith they profess to have in their hope of triumph. Every campaign possesses its own peculiar features, which, while not always tangible enough to catch the attention of the masses, nevertheless exert an influence that frequently puzzles the casual observer There is a philosophy in campaigns—a philosophy that can be reduced to rules which are almost absolutely certain in their application That the mere mud slinger of a canvass fails to observe these rules and to profit by their teachings is no evidence of their non existence

The peculiar feature of the present campaign is the fact that it occurs during a season of almost unparalleled prosperity Crops of all kinds promise an abundant yield, the factories are all alive with business labor finds steady employment at fair wages, speculation is sufficiently brisk to be healthful, and the people are content in the belief that the country has entered upon a season of prosperity from which every individual hopes to reap a personal advantage Close observers of political history have formulated from experience this theory that the people never desert the party in power during the days of prosperity, and there is no gainsaying this important rule The merest tyro in mental philosophy will see the force of the theory, and appreciate its reasonableness. The converse of the proposition, that the people never adhere with fidelity to the party in power during seasons of financial depression, is no less true, and we need go back no farther than the campaign of 1876 to find a case in point Then the country was passing through the deep waters of monetary trouble fortunes were melting away like frost before the vernal sun, houses of long standing were tottering to fall, the loom and the anvil and the hammer were rusting in silence, the laborer was grimly contemplating the advent of gaunt famine into his unhappy home, and everything was somber and gloomy With this kind of an outlook it is not wonderful that the campaign upon the part of the party in power lacked vitality, and that the opposition—ostentatiously promising all kinds of "reform"—should make inroads and gain votes.

Now however, all is changed, and with the strong current of healthful trade coursing its way unchecked through every channel of commerce the aspect of political affairs is exactly the reverse of that of four years ago Instead of gloom there is sunshine, instead of sorrow there is joy, and the people are not casting about for "any port in a storm" To a thoughtful observer the prospects are brighter for Republican success than at any time since 1872

If anything were needed to prove Gen Hancock's unfitness for the Presidency it is furnished by the uncontradicted statement that he announced his intention to recognize Mr Tilden as President on the 4th of March, 1877, provided the great claimant would qualify as chief magistrate before a justice of the peace in New York

It is always easier to nominate a candidate of whose election there is no possibility than it is to get one on the track in a state or district in which a nomination is equivalent to an election In the Illinois state Democratic convention nearly every candidate was nominated by acclamation, but over in the eleventh congressional district—a district in which the sun never shines—it took 263 ballots to nominate Gen Singleton

The schoolmaster has not been abroad in the land long enough yet, to have much effect upon the average Democratic editor, who continues to get off examples in false syntax like this "He spoke most eloquent of Stephen A Douglas"

South Carolina is going back to her ante-war glory Duels are becoming pleasingly frequent, and in one which took place in Camden county on Monday 'Cunnel' Cash killed "Cunnel" Shannon The whole state is in a perfect whirlpool of delight over this glorious revival of the era of chivalry

The chief reason why Hancock should be elected President, according to the Democratic press is that he spent four years in attempting to shoot the life out of the Democratic party

CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL HANCOCK

The following congratulatory telegrams to General Hancock, says the Springfield (Mass) *Union* have not been published

We forgive you — Wade Hampton

I pledge you the support of the boys in blue — Fitz John Porter.

Louisiana remembers you with gratitude — Grand Cyclops, K K K

We salute ye
The Lincoln hirelings must hereafter
Take back seats.
— Editor Okolona States

The Hamburg Hancock Club goes into the campaign with fifty rounds — M C Butler

The Corners is firin' a salute for you The niggers have took to the woods Bascom will send the bill — P V. Nasby

I cheerfully renounced the presidency You were my heir — S J. Tilden

Your name is not Tilden, and that's enough — John Kelly

The *Sun* has never objected to militarism in public affairs — C A, Dana

Your nomination gave me unalloyed happiness — T A Hendricks

I danced for joy at your nomination — David Davis

The party has long needed a constitution al lawyer like yourself at its head — A G Thurman

Count Pennsylvania for the free trade platform — W A Wallace

Am preparing a congratulatory telegram — G B McClellan

Glory to Gideon Don't say a word until I get home — J S Black

The members of the Philadelphia Sluggers's Hancock Club pledge you twelve votes apiece — Wm McMullen

In my pressen' condishin I prefer you to Neal Dow — Daniel Dick

There is no manner of sense in a man telling a lie when a thousand people right around him *know* it to be a lie When the fiction writer of the corset organ says there were only 500 people at the tabernacle last night he merely puts himself in a place where 1,500 men and women absolutely *know* that he has been violating that commandment about lying

Every Democratic newspaper in the country published the foolish story that Gen Grant had declared his intention to vote for Hancock, but we cannot call one to mind which has had the manliness to give publicity to the flat denial which came so promptly from the lips of Gen Grant himself

The United States mint turned out over $81,000,000 in coin last year Of this $27,000,000 was in standard silver

Garfield the Trained Statesman.

Syracuse Evening Herald (Ind.)

A president, as the democrats themselves have contended ever since General Grant changed his politics, should be above all things else a statesman A knowledge of other than purely civic affairs is not of course, a disqualification, but neither is it a requisite The officer who holds the scales between congress and the people, whose veto or approval of a measure is equal to a couple of hundred legislative votes, who is beset with appeals for or against causes the inward character of which is revealed only by the keenest scrutiny, whose freedom of action is hedged about by numberless direct and indirect constitutional restrictions—such an officer ought to be one competent to solve state problems and willing to recognize the delicacy of others which require laborious study General Garfield, by his professional training, as well as by his long experience in the popular branch of congress, is fitted for just this sort of work He has read and thought much on questions of finance, commerce and international law He has acquainted himself with the remarkable history of the last twenty years by helping to make it

Too Much Superb Soldier

Richmond Commonwealth, (Dem)

We have seen evidences of a disposition to parade before our people the times and places when General Hancock, in command of the Federal forces overthrew the Confederate forces We hope this will be discontinued Our people have no hankering after crow, however it may be dished The victories that General Hancock gained over our soldiers constitute no ground for appealing to them to vote for him We were in earnest in that war, and its memories are tender and sacred to us We are willing to refer to his achievements for the purpose of showing that he always stood to his duty, whatever might be the situation, that men may learn from the past what his course will be in the future But over all else the veil should be drawn

Was the War Useless?

From the New York Tribune

The South is solid and enthusiastic for Hancock because of his conduct in Texas and Louisiana after the war They say he accepted Southern rather than Northern ideas then, and he can be depended on to do the same thing again The Northern Democratic journals are sustaining this view with quotations from Andrew Jackson, warmly commending Hancock for his course. This is probably a sure way to consolidate the Democratic vote, but what will be the effect upon the independent voter? Does he wish to see the Government in the hands of a man whom the Democrats claim is first, last and all the time a sympathizer with solid Southern ideas of the constitution? If they are right in those ideas, then the war was useless

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office, at Decatur, Macon co, Illinois, July 7, 1880

Berry, Wyatt L	Knowles, Wm R
Casey & Dwight	Lenes, Henry
Cork, J D	Miller, Harry
Clutz, Miss Julian	Matthews, J H
Catterell, Mr W	Moore, Mrs Kittie
Diese, Mr Otto	Murphy, Will H
Futze, Christian	McCrea, Alexander
Greenwood, Wm	Oglesby, Dick
Herser, Mrs A M	Oliver, J S
Hynes, Mrs Fannie	Perry Abe
Hundley, Geo W	Pullman Benj
Hoak, Jacob C	Reed, J A
Housman, Rebecca	Ring, S T
Jones, Henry B	Staver Mr H
Jones, Wm or Wina ford	Foreign
nieley, Joseph H	Scanlan, James

R P Lytle, P M

New Appointment.

The undersigned has, this morning July 7th, received a commission from the government, as "special agent" to collect the "statistics of manufactures" for the City of Decatur, Ill

He is fully empowered to exact all the information required by law, and all information communicated to him will be held by him *strictly confidential*, and will not be put to any use which can possibly prejudice the interests of any individual or corporation

The schedule of interrogatories prepared by the department, are in conform ity with the above

John W Paine, jr,
Spec. Ag't Census office

General Grant Gives it Away.

And reveals the plot by which he was to be put in possession of the White House, the plan rendered abortive by the failure to nominate at Chicago. "Washington, D. C, July 5, 1880—The city is wild with excitement over a report that Gen Grant has made a complete revelation of the plot devised by his political friends to seat him in the White House after the next election Anticipating its full disclosure after the fiasco at Chicago, he determined to make a full statement in order to free himself from the imputation of complicity in the plot The general nature of the plot was as follows Sometime last winter there was a meeting of the arch conspirators and a grand coup d'etat was determined upon as follows About the middle of Feb 1881 the treasury was to be seized and the money used to raise a grand army of men, women and children to march to Washington on March the 4th, and place Grant in the chair The only obstacle in the way seemed to be the bad roads and deep mud at that season of the year An agent was despatched to every town of importance in the country and his report was that there was only one place where boots and shoes could be found in sufficient quantity, and variety of a sufficiently good quality and at low enough prices and that was at the celebrated Boot and Shoe house of L L Ferriss, in Decatur Ill So it was determined to notify everybody at once of this place that no time should be wasted in getting themselves shod with the foot gear that would please them in every way—at Ferriss Shoe Store—one price, plain figures

July 6-d&wtf

Physicians as well as the public attest the merits of Dr Marshall's Bromoline and recommend it for purifying the blood Sold by Decatur druggists

July 6 d&w1w

Death of Chas W Allen

Died—At his late home near Harristown, this county on Tuesday July 6th, 1880, of consumption Charles W son of D Skillman and Amanda D Allen aged 25 years 7 months and 20 days

The funeral will take place from the Christian church at Harristown on Thursday afternoon July 8th at o'clock Friends of the family are invited to attend

The deceased was a graduate of the Illinois Industrial University and after he left that institution he studied law for a time at the Michigan State University, but becoming ill he was compelled to return home where he received every attention that medical skill could suggest or money supply He was a very promising young man and had he been permitted to live would have made his mark in the world

Biliousness or constipation is a sign of a diseased liver Cure them both with Dr Marshall's Bromoline Sold by Decatur druggists — July6 d&w1w

Stylish and good fitting clothing for the *lowest prices* man can make at Cheap Charley's

Laces

We have in stock at least 200 full pieces of Laces, besides those on sale in the retail department, and in view of this fact we offer the better grades of Bretonne, Languedoc and other superior Laces, at 5c less per yard than they are marked, and they were originally marked *very low* Our stock comprises a variety of cheap, medium and fine laces, second to none in the state Come in and look at and price them — Cheap Store

July 5-d&w1w

Cheap Charley's clothing is guaranteed to be unequaled by any other and acknowledged by all as the present standard

Fichus, Laces and Lace Goods, at reduced prices — Cheap Store

6-d&w1w

Fall in, everybody and buy wall-paper at Abel & Locke's

The *Largest and only One Price Clothing House* in the city Cheap Charley's Mammoth Double Establishment

For Bargains in Baby Carriages, go to April 14-d&wtf J M Stookey & Co's

Montreal Heard From.

R L Mosely, of Montreal, Canada, certified Sept 27, 1879, that he had suffered terribly from dyspepsia, and was completely cured by taking Warner's Safe Bitters He says "My appetite is good, and now I suffer no inconvenience from eating hearty meals" These Bitters are also a specific for all skin diseases For sale by W C Armstrong, druggist — june24 d&w2w

Hosiery.

Ladies' full regular extra long Balbriggan Hose, at 30c a pair—reduced from 40c, Ladies' full regular extra long fancy striped Hose, at 35c, a pair—reduced from 45c, Misses' and children's plain and fancy Hose at correspondingly low prices We have inaugurated a general Clearance Sale, and our goods are in every respect worthy your early attention

6-d&w1w — Cheap Store

From a Distinguished Physician.

Professor Green, a distinguished allopathic physician, wrote to the Medical Record of Atlanta, Ga, to the effect, that after all other means had failed, he sent for the Kidney Cure (Safe Kidney and Liver Cure) and to his astonishment cured a serious case of Bright's Disease by administering it, and afterwards found it equally beneficial in other cases He advised his brother physicians to use it in preference to anything else for Kidney Disorders For sale by W. C Armstrong, druggist

June24 d&w2w

Bortree's Duplex Corsets.

Every corset warranted double bone, double steel, double seam, warranted not to rip The only perfect fitting corset in the world It can be adjusted to fit any form instantly by means of the adjusting straps

P S—See that the word "Bortree" appears on every box Every corset warranted and money refunded in case it is not as represented Bortree Manuf'g Co., 338 Broadway, N Y For sale at the Cheap Store,

d&w1w — 18 Merchant street

If you want to sleep in peace, call on Ashby & Andress and get a Mosquito Bar, or they will sell you a canopy frame and you can make it up

June 30—d&w2mo

Jim Robinson advises the young mossbackers to stay away from Republican meetings. That has been the trouble with Jim He has staid away from Republican meetings where he might have learned something and has patronized Bourbon literature until he is to day a deluded victim of its pernicious teachings —*State Journal*

C F Engle Druggist says Rinehart's Worm Lozenges excel everything else for Worms I cannot keep store without them 25 cents per box Warranted For sale by A J Stoner and J T Hubbard — July 1 d&w1w

The "Peerless" fruit cans are for sale at Ashby & Andress' — 17 d1w

L McKenzie, the fine boot and shoe maker, pending the improvements now in progress at Osmer's new store, may be found on the south side of the park, over M McGinty's place of business where all work will be attended to promptly and in first class style In about three weeks Mr McKenzie will reoccupy the location on Water street to be vacated by Mr Osmer Leave orders for work with Dan Osmer — 5-d&w2w

For Sale

A No 1 spring wagon or will trade for a good buggy horse Call at Barnes & Bros Restaurant

26 d6tw2

More $1 25 Chromos, and a great variety of other Pictures and Picture frames, at J M Stookey & Co's

April 14—d&wtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

17 STOP ORGANS Sub Bass and Coupler, boxed and shipped only $97 75 New Pianos, $195 to $1,600 Midsummer offer Illustd free Address Daniel F Beatty, Washington N Y.

Agents Wanted for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S NEW
PICTORIAL BIBLES.
Address for Circulars A J Holman & Co, Philadelphia

PENSIONS EVERY MAN wounded or otherwise disabled, accidentally or by disease in line of duty, is entitled to a pension Every pensioner should have one examine his case for increase Thousands of men are not drawing enough under the law Widows and dependent mothers and fathers are entitled to pensions Pension claims of all kinds promptly settled Address C. L. SPEER, U. S. Pension Attorney Indianapolis, Ind

MALT
UNFERMENTED
MALT BITTERS
TRADE MARK
Malt Bitters Company
MALT AND HOPS
BITTERS

For Enfeebled Digestion, Impoverished Blood, Weak Lungs, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Consumption, Emaciation, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Delicate Females, Nursing Mothers, Sickly Children, and Debility of Age. MALT BITTERS are warranted more Nourishing, Strengthening, Vitalizing and Purifying by reason of their richness in Bone and Muscle Producing Material than all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objections urged against malt liquors. Prepared by the MALT BITTERS CO., from Unfermented Malt and Hops. Sold everywhere MALT BITTERS CO., Boston Mass — july6w4w

Gen. Grant's Income.

From the New York Hour.

The entire property of Gen. and Mrs. Grant yields them an annual income of $9,000 During the trip around the world, the expenses of the presidential party were at the rate of $25,000 a year, a serious encroachment upon the ex-President's capital. Luckily, however, young Grant who lives in New York and is a director in several mining companies, speculated so prudently and successfully on his father's behalf, that a welcome addition was made to his income. During the first two months of this year Grant, Jr., made $16,000 for his father, mostly in Chrysolite

Refrigerators, all sorts and prices, at Ashby & Andress

March 6-dtf

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS

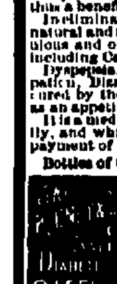
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

In eliminating the impurities of the blood the natural and necessary result is the cure of Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases including Cancers, Ulcers and other Sores

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetiser and regular tonic.

It is a medicine which should be in every family, and which, wherever used, will save the payment of many doctors' bills.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50 cents and $1 00



Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials

WHEN YOU GO TO DECATUR,
—CALL AT—
YOUNG BROS.
—FOR YOUR—
GROCERIES
Stock Always Fresh and Complete, and Prices Low.
NO. 11 WATER STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE NATIONAL BANK.
May 6, 1880 wtf

E PLURIBUS UNUM
THE FARMERS NATIONAL TICKET FOR 1880.
FOR PRESIDENT
(PORTRAIT OF THE CANDIDATE)

Our Standard Reaper is so universally popular that he is everywhere known as "The Standard Thresher of the Western Farm," And is pre-eminently fitted to rule over Uncle Sam's Farm

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
(PORTRAIT OF THE CANDIDATE)

Our candidate is best known as "THE HORSE POWER OF THE CENTURY" and farmers will be found voting for him for the next hundred years, a sufficient proof that he is even more popular than Gen Jackson. If horses are allowed to vote, this candidate will have their unanimous and enthusiastic support

Note—As the public are divided upon candidates for the Vice Presidency, the Farmers National Ticket is provided with two candidates for this office. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." An improvement upon all other tickets presented to the people of the United States. Political conventions are hereby warned that this feature of our ticket is patented and infringers will be prosecuted.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
PORTRAIT OF THE CANDIDATE.

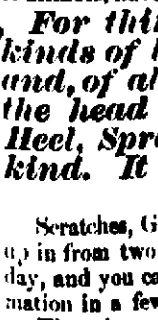
This candidate represents the STALWART element in politics, and has proved himself an admirable politician, by picking up dead loads of things and running away with them. He may not be able to whitewash his friends, but can always hide their sins in a cloud of smoke. He has won the title of "The Idol of the Farming Public," whose idolatry will be recorded at the polls this fall in an unmistakable manner. When he appears at mass meetings and other public places, all the brass bands will, as if by instinct, strike up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and wise clubs will roll out "Hail to the Chief," and the emancipated farmers' wives of America will bow down and worship him as their liberator.

Instead of denying the soft impeachment, all of the three candidates admit and glory in the fact that they have been always in the habit of SELLING THEMSELVES, and are therefore, in this respect, equal to the most accomplished statesmen America has produced since the War The triumphant election of this ticket will bring to the Solid Nation" (with either big or little N) an agricultural millennium.

For campaign documents showing conclusively that the above ticket should have the support of every farmer and thresherman in America,

—APPLY TO—
LEAVITT & ROYAL.
MAROA, ILLINOIS,
Or to sam at Decatur, care of Nelson & Hundley
June 3, 1880—w-mos

TO...
HOSI...
EMBR...
FIC...
PARA...
FA...
C...
We show ... most Elega... nois.
Our stock ... as we are ... the people ...
SPEC...
We beg t... friends and ... cheap good... fresh and n... tured.
ALL GOOD...
We carry ...
1st Merc...
July 1-d&wtf



The City Rat... SQUIRES has t...
We use e... will pay a...
The Express ... has to say:
I have be... the Ameri... for 24 yea... tenth the ... stables are...
Read what G... of Illinois, have...
For thi... kinds of ... and, of al... the head ... Heel, Spr... kind. It ...
Scratches, G... up in from two... day, and you ca... mation in a fe...
There is no...
It will have... Head, Catarrh... Fresh Cuts.
PRIC...
Nov..14-d&wood

New York, ... Committee of ... Labor party me... Thomas H. Mu... Lee Crandall, ... E Howe, of N... Jones, of Alba... Illinois. Gen. ... date for Pres... Measures were ... active campai... stans on a sout... and will open ... on the 15th.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

TO REDUCE!

—OUR VERY LARGE STOCK OF—

HOSIERY,

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES,

ZEPHYR SHAWLS,

FICHUS,

DUSTERS,

PARASOLS

AND

FANCY GOODS GENERALLY,

We have this day inaugurated a

CLEARANCE SALE!

We show in the above enumerated lines the most **Elegant Stock of any house** in **Central Illinois.**

Our **stock** is complete in every department, and as we are somewhat overstocked, desire to give the people of Decatur and vicinity a

SPECIAL BENEFIT

We beg to impress upon the minds of our friends and patrons that, while we carry some cheap goods, the bulk of our stock is first-class, fresh and new, and equal to the best manufactured.

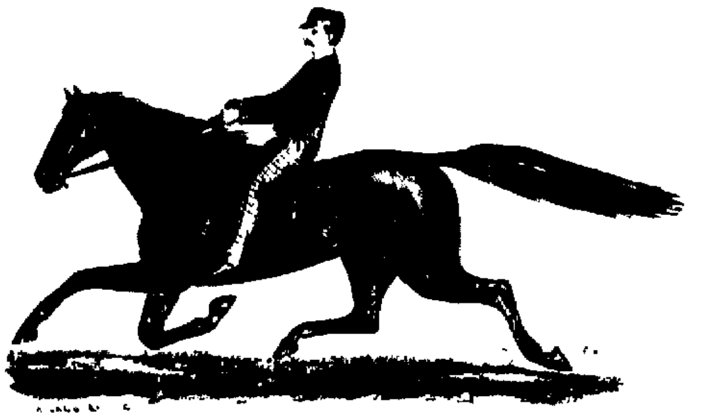
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES.

We carry no Dry Goods.

CHEAP STORE.

18 Merchant Street. SOL. MORITZ & CO.

1 [illegible]wtf



The City Railway, Chicago, works 4,700 horses. Read what Supt. SQUIRES has to say.

We use exclusively Whittier's Liniment. It will pay all owners of horses to call or write.
M. W. SQUIRES, Supt. C. C. R. Co.

The Express Company work 370 horses. Read what Supt. KNIGHT has to say:

I have been using Liniment on the horses of the American and U. S. Express Co.'s stables for 24 years. I never met any that had one-tenth the merit of Whittier's Liniment. Our stables are open: call and see for yourselves.
H. KNIGHT, Supt. U. S. Ex. Co.

Read what Graves & Lomis, the largest breeders of horses in the State of Illinois, have to say

For thirty years we have been using all kinds of liniment manufactured for horses, and, of all the liniments, Whittier's stands at the head of the list for Scratches, Greased Heel, Sprains, Galled Spots, and Sores of any kind. It will give all horsemen satisfaction
GRAVES & LOMIS.

Scratches, Greased Heel, Thrush, Galled Spots from any cause, heal in from two to three applications and you can work the horse every day and you can cure him at the same time. It will take out all inflammation in a few moments.

There is no remedy on earth that equals Whittier's Liniment for

RHEUMATISM.

It will have the same effect upon the human. Piles, Scrofula, Scald Head, Catarrh, Pimples or Blotches on Face or Body, Old Sores or Fresh Cuts.

PRICE 50 CENTS AND $1.00 A BOTTLE.

DR. S. WHITTIER,

204 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] d&w[illegible]ly

New York, July 1.—The Executive Committee of the National Greenback Labor party met here to-day. Present Thomas H. Murch of Maine, chairman; Crandall, of Washington, secretary; Howe, of New York; Col Geo. E. Jones of Albany and Jesse Harper, of Illinois. Gen Weaver of Iowa candidate for President was also present. Measures were discussed looking to an active campaign. General Weaver starts on a southern tour in a few days, and will open the campaign at Dallas on the 15th.

Cash Does the Business.

We buy for cash, buy cheap, sell on low margins, try to get the best in use and most durable goods that we can find, try to please our customers, never make any misrepresentations knowingly, always willing to correct mistakes, want your trade. Come and see us, we are always glad to see old friends and make new ones. BARBER & BAKER

d&wtf

Picture Frames.

Largest assortment and lowest prices, at J. M. Stookey & Co's.

April 3—d&wtf

Gen. Banks Pronounces Him Clean

From an Interview in the Boston Transcript

Remembering that Gen. Nathaniel P Banks was one of the committee which in 1873 had under investigation the connection of members of Congress with the Credit Mobilier affair, the General was waited upon at his office in the United States Court House and asked if he had any objections to giving the *Transcript* his impressions, as he remembered them, of Mr Garfield's standing before the committee. Gen Banks said that he had not the slightest objection. The committee, he said, was composed of two Republicans (Mr Poland, of Vermont, and Mr McCrary, of Iowa, afterward Secretary of War), and two Democrats (Messrs Niblack, of Indiana, and Merrick of Maryland, the latter an able lawyer and prominent Southern Democrat) and myself. Gen Garfield was not compromised at all, in the judgment of the committee, which was unanimous in the report which was subsequently sustained by each of the committee, before the House. Gen Banks who has known the Republican Presidential candidate since 1861, spoke of Gen Garfield's clean reputation in Congress, saying that his word or statement always passed without a doubt with men of all parties.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* called the Hon F. A. Hobart "merely a machine politician," by way of discrediting him as a congressional candidate, and called out the following reply:

Although you state as a positive fact that I am a candidate, I really have some doubts about it myself. If one of the requisite qualifications be that I must furnish a certificate that I have occasionally voted the state or national democratic ticket, and displayed what is termed 'independence' by bolting the republican nominations when they did not suit me, then I am disqualified. If I must prove that I was a "Greeley man" in 1872 in order to be considered a fit exponent of Massachusetts republicanism, and thus represent Massachusetts creditably in Washington, then pass me by for I can't do it. If to be a candidate for congress it is necessary that I should show that I have joined in abuse of General Grant, then count me out. If it is necessary, to secure the position, that I should enter into a scramble and scrub race with the other estimable gentlemen to whom you refer then count myself out.

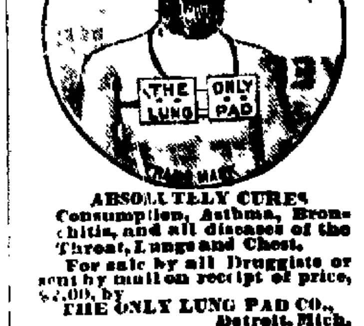
That letter ought to elect Hobart.

Democrats are in the dark about their candidates. They don't know whether Gen Hancock was in the Union army or was a rebel brigadier, and they can't determine whether the man for Vice President is the English of Connecticut or the English of Indiana. For their enlightenment it is again stated that Hancock was a gallant Union army officer, that he assisted in capturing thousands of Democrats during the rebellion, and that he is now a major general of the United States army. The nominee for Vice President is Wm H English of Indiana a man with a record and a barl.—*Quincy Whig*

A negro temperance lecturer, the *Herald* says, was pressing the point that the Bible forbade the use of strong beverages, when a man rose in the audience and said: "As I understand it you have proved out of the bible that it is wrong to drink liquor. Now how do you reconcile that with the fact that at the marriage feast of Cana our Savior turned water into wine, and they all drank of it?" The speaker replied, after a moment's perplexity: "It is true, my brother, that the incident, as you have narrated it, is recorded, and we have no reason to doubt the truth of the statement, but still I will say my brethren and sisters that I do regard that as the most ill devised thing that Christ ever did."

Two Connecticut worthies of the Democratic faith, full of beer and malt ous spirits, composed a dispatch to Hancock the day after the Cincinnati Convention, promising him the State by 6,000 majority. The dispatch was signed by C W Scott, who now says that he and three or four others wrote it for fun. John Cunningham, in whose saloon they were, says: "Some fellers wanted to tell Hancock we'd give him 12,000 but Scott said we were doing such a solemn thing like pledgin the State we'd better halve it. So we sent it off and got an answer which we read to a crowd of boys in the saloon when it came that night. It just tickled us to see them big New York papers grab it as a square deal."

Chew Zig Zag tobacco, clear Kentucky white filler. dtf



ABSOLUTELY CURES
Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.
For sale by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price, $2.00, by
THE ONLY LUNG PAD CO., Detroit, Mich.

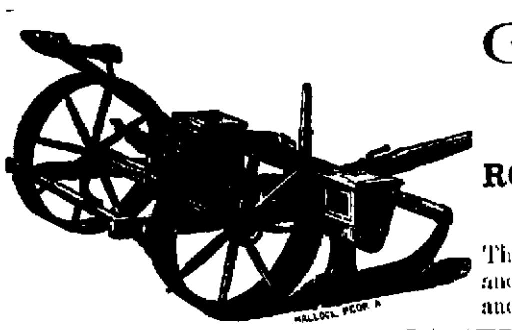
For sale in Decatur by Hubbard & Swearingen and A. J. Stoner

April22—d3meod&w

V. H. PARKE'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE FARMERS OF MACON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES: I again come before you at the beginning of my second year. I demonstrated last year to a good many that Farm Implements could be sold at a FAIR PRICE FOR CASH. I have bought my goods this year for cash, and will show you very LOW PRICES. I keep none but old-tried and time-proven goods, and WARRANT EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS. Heavy Machinery sold on Manufacturers' time and terms. Mine is the only SEED STORE in the city that buys all Seeds fresh from the seed raiser.

Send or call for CATALOGUES, FREE.



GEO. W. BROWN

Original Inventor and Manufacturer of the Celebrated

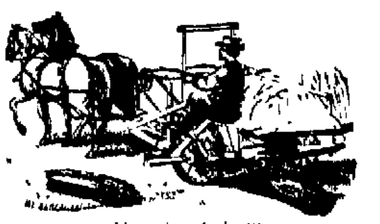
STANDARD —AND— ROTARY DROP CORN PLANTER,

In Great Variety of Styles.

The only Planter that has stood a test for *Twenty-seven Years*, and still leads all others in number sold, material and finish, and correct and reliable working. Manufacturer of the popular

LEIDY STALK CUTTER AND PLOW SULKY.

The great variety of styles enables any farmer to gratify his wish in the purchase of such a Planter as he may desire. For full description call on V. H. PARKE, Decatur, Ill., who will give you SATISFACTORY PRICES and Terms.



Above is cut of our

OLD, WELL-TRIED

Chain Rake Reaper!

TENS OF THOUSANDS SOLD

—AND—

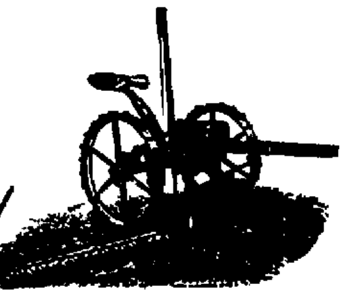
ALWAYS FILLS THE BILL.

BELOW IS CUT OF OUR NEW

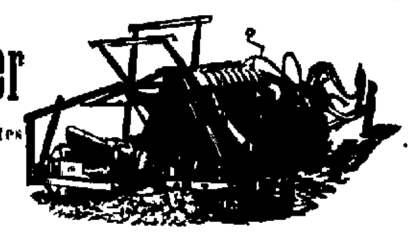
Enclosed Gear Mower

The Leading Mower of the United States

ALWAYS AHEAD



W. A. WOOD.



W. A. WOOD'S

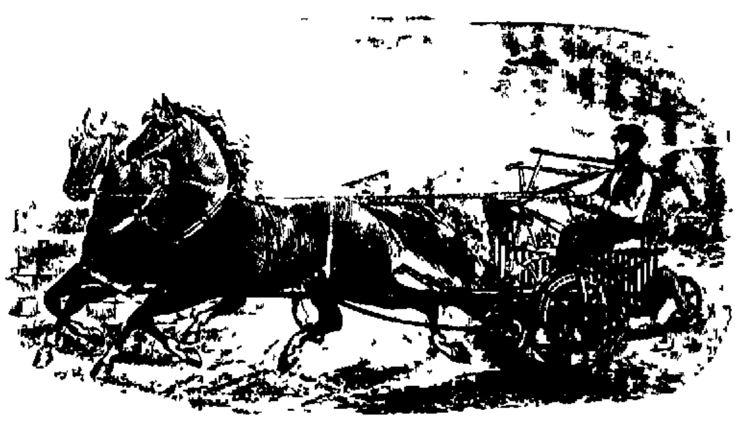
Wire and String

BINDER!

BOTH WARRANTED THE BEST.

Don't buy until you see sample at

V. H. PARKE'S STORE, Decatur, Ill.



"EXCELSIOR!"

IS THE MOTTO OF

HOOVER & CO., Miamasburg, O.

THEY MAKE THE

Exelsior Twine Binder,
" Table Rake Reaper.
" Dropper Reaper,
" Mower.

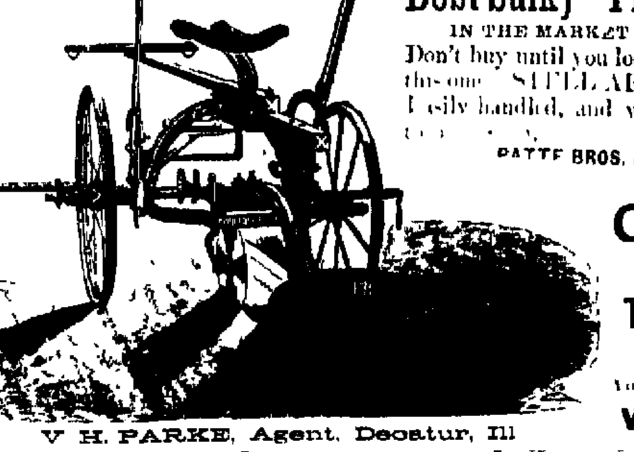
You can get the COMBINED, or each Independent

THE ORIGINAL MIAMASBURG

EXCELSIOR DROPPER!

IMPROVED FOR 1880

Those wanting the best Drop Machine in the market can get it calling on our Agent for Macon Co., V. H. PARKE, at his Implement and Seed Store in Decatur.



V. H. PARKE, Agent, Decatur, Ill

THE

Best Sulky Plow

IN THE MARKET

Don't buy until you look at this one. STEEL ARCH. Easily handled, and works [illegible]

PATTE BROS. & CO.

The New Departure

CULTIVATOR.

The ONLY RELIABLE and ORIGINAL

TONGUELESS CULTIVATOR.

DON'T BUY ANY IMITATION.

You can find the old Stand-by at the Implement Store of

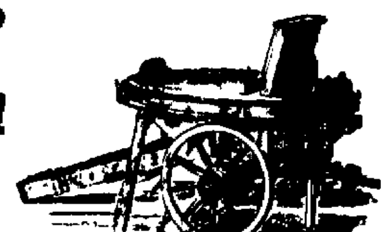
V. H. PARKE, Decatur, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER!

—MADE BY—

RINEHART, BALLARD & CO.,

Springfield, Ohio



FOR DURABILITY, FAST and GOOD WORK THEY HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

FOR STYLE, FINISH, LIGHT RUNNING AND EASE OF HANDLING THEY HAVE NO SUPERIOR

We refer with pleasure to either of the following reliable men, and good Threshermen, that bought and used our machine last year: JACKSON WILKINSON, Argenta; McDANIEL BROS., Elwin; A. MANAKE, Oakley

V. H. PARKE is our Agent for Macon Co. Call and see Sample.

The Original and Only

SANDWICH

Adams' Corn Shellers.

The Best and Most Popular Shellers made

DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE

AND BUY AN IMITATION

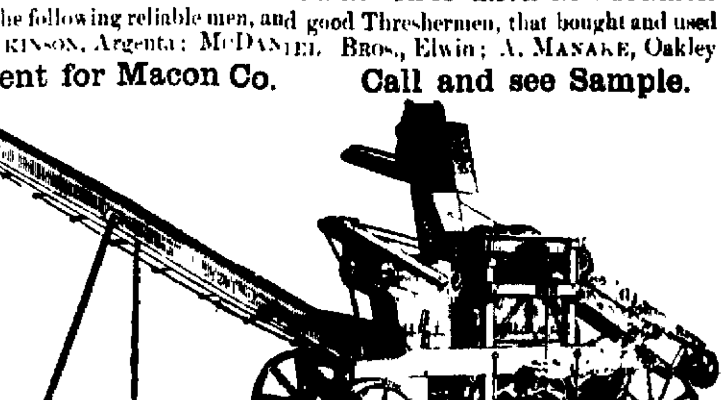
SAMPLE Can Be Seen

—AT THE—

IMPLEMENT AND SEED STORE

—OF—

V. H. PARKE



V. H. PARKE, Exclusive Ag't Macon Co.; North of Priest House, Decatur, Ills.

I also keep a FIRST-CLASS SEED STORE, where you can find all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds in their season. Keep no old, papered, worn out seeds, but get them in bulk direct from the best garden in the west—George S. Haskell & Co. Send for CATALOGUE, FREE.

WANTED TO BUY, at the Highest Market Price, CASH, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Millet Seed, Hungarian Seed. At the Scales, north of the Priest House. V. H. PARKE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MONEY TO LOAN!

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO.

WILL LEND MONEY ON,

IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY

In Sums of $300 and Upwards for Five Years at 8 per cent

—APPLY TO—

W. C. JOHNS, Agent,

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Aug. 14, 1879—wly

MONEY TO LOAN

—AT—

8 PER CENT.

—ON—

REAL ESTATE SECURITY

Money Always on Hand.

—APPLY TO—

C. F. EMERY,

Maroa, Illinois

Aug , wtf

WE LOAN GOLD.

Commissions Reduced

MONEY AT 8 PER CENT.

On Good Farms.

No Fees Unless the Loan is made.

COMMISSIONS 3 PER CENT

We can arrange to divide the loan into bonds of different dates of maturity.

From two to five Ye rs

No Bond Less than $500.

CREA & EWING,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Over Ferriss' Shoe Store.

Decatur, Nov. 1, 1877-wly

KEYSTONE

MARBLE WORKS

W. H. GRINDOL,

Dealer in all kinds of

American and Italian

MARBLE!

finished up by the very best of skilled workmen, in the latest and Best Style also,

Imported Scotch and American Granite,

which will be sold at very low prices. Call and examine his stock, designs and prices before purchasing elsewhere HE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

SHOP:

IN THE OLD MASONIC BUILDING,

Northwest Corner City Park

March 6, 1880 wly Decatur, Ills

IF YOU WANT

Choice Groceries

CALL ON

HENRY LYON,

28 Merchant St.,

Where you will always find a stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries and

PROVISIONS,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be found anywhere

WE ROAST AND GRIND OUR OWN COFFEE

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Of all kinds taken in exchange for goods

HENRY LYON.

Decatur, Mar. 1879-wtf

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Macon County }

Macon County Circuit Court

Margaret Ryan vs. Jerome C. Lingle and Jane E. Lingle—No. 11,062.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause in said court, at the May term, A. D. 1880, I, John A. Brown, Master in Chancery for said court, on

Thursday, the 29th Day of July, A. D. 1880,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the west door of the court house in Decatur, in said county, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, to-wit. Lots five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8)—all in block No. three (3) in Lockhart's Addition to the town of Niantic, together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging. Said premises will be sold subject to redemption.

Decatur, June 30th, 1880.

JOHN A. BROWN,
Master in Chancery for Macon county, Ill.

Roby, Outten & Vail, Solicitors for Complainant. July 1-w4w

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

CHARLES LAUX, Proprietor,

South side of the Old Square, Decatur, Illinois.
Jan 1, 1880—d&w

45 Years before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to but in affections of the Liver and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character they stand without a rival

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to or after taking quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red-wax seal on the lid, with the impression McLANE'S LIVER PILL. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING Bros. Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS prepared by

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A Speedy and Effectual Cure

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Has stood the test of FORTY YEARS trial.

Directions with each bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WANTED LOCAL AGENTS everywhere to sell Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc. by sample to families. Profit good. Outfit free. People's Tea Co., Box 5020 St. Louis, Mo.

July 1—d&wtf

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. It is Purely Vegetable. It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic. TRY IT.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.

The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

MONEY

—AT—

8 PER CENT.

—ON—

Improved Farms,

Interest Payable Once a Year

W. A. BARNES,

17 East Main St.,

Jan 9, 1879—wtf DECATUR, ILL.

Nicoll

THE

TAILOR.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF DIAGONALS, WORSTEDS, ENGLISH TWEEDS AND CASSIMERES MADE TO ORDER IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE MANNER.

SAMPLES AND RULES FOR SELF MEASUREMENT SENT FREE.

SAMPLE DEPARTMENT

620 BROADWAY

NEW YORK.

April 15—w12w

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

Malarial Poisoning OF THE BLOOD.

A Warranted Cure.

Price, $1.00.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

June 25—d&w4m

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co, Augusta, Maine. Nov11-d&wly

WHAT NOBODY KNOWS.

Buffalo Express.

Is General Hancock for a protective or a free-trade tariff? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for woman suffrage or against it? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for hard money or soft money? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for pensioning rebel as well as Union soldiers? Nobody knows

Is General Hancock for civil service reform or for the old Jacksonian spoils system? Nobody knows

Is General Hancock for public improvements or for a strict construction of the constitution? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for continuing the silver coinage till resumption will be upset, or for stopping it? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for pensioning everybody who served in the Mexican war, whether wounded or not, and whether rebel or not? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for enforcing or for nullifying the amendments to the constitution by which the fruits of the war were secured? Nobody knows

Is General Hancock for controlling the railroads and other common carriers by Congressional legislation in the public interest, or against it? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for maintaining the election laws intact or for giving the South full swing in carrying itself solid by fraudulent elections? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for or against appointing enough new Democratic judges of the Supreme Court to upset the war amendments to the Constitution and so revivify the rebel debt and pension the rebel soldier? How far, in short, is he ready to go to show his gratitude to the ex-rebels, his late enemies in the field, to whom he now owes his nomination and by whose votes he must be elected? Nobody knows

How Some Roses Were Colored

From the New Haven Palladium

A Hartford young man boarded a horse car, the other day with a bunch of three roses. One was white, one green, and one of a delicate flesh-colored tint. These flowers attracted the attention of passengers, both ladies and gentlemen. One lady remarked that she had seen the buds of the green rose, another that she had seen the rose itself, but had never seen any so perfect and so lovely as this one. The flesh-colored one was also commented upon and praised. Finally the young man volunteered the information that all were white in the morning, and that this coloring was done by putting the stem of one into green ink and the other into red ink. Although the leaves were beautifully colored, the coloring would not rub off. It only required ten minutes to change the color.

Is a Change Desirable?

From the New York Tribune

A careful examination of the points thus far made in favor of a Democratic restoration reveals only one leading reason namely, that a change is desirable For what purpose? Simply and only to give the Democrats a chance to fill their stomachs at the public expense—stomachs wofully empty with the enforced fasting of twenty years. The country was never less anxious for change The present administration suits it perfectly, and the Republican proposition is for the continuation of precisely that style of government

Census Babies.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Every living child born between June 1, 1879, and June 1, 1880, has a space to itself in the columns of the census schedule devoted to this purpose and the month of its birth is given These little "census babies" will have a good landmark to keep their ages by If any one of them lives to be a 100 years he or she will be a census centenarian

Suicide has of late been rapidly increasing all over Europe, and is still increasing A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* says that not fewer than 60 000 Europeans, or about one in every 5,000 of population, are estimated to kill themselves each year The same writer asserts that the average rate of self-destruction is five times greater now than it was a century ago The Danes are the most and the Portuguese the least self-destructive, the Prussians more than the French, the French more than the English, and the English more than the Austrians, Russians, Italians, or Spanish. Apart from latitude, climate has no effect. Spring and summer are the favorite seasons, and July the favorite month. November has been greatly belied, for the alleged "melancholy days" of this month are the least productive of gloomy thoughts and designs Three-quarters of the suicides are men

The Comfort Patent Corset—Bortree's Adjustable, Foy's Supporter, Moody's Abdominal, Glove Fitting, Hundred Bones, together with the best and cheapest French Corsets in the city, at

Jan23-d&wtf LINN & SCRUGGS'

For Sale.

A No. 1 spring wagon, or will trade for a good buggy horse Call at

BARNES & BROS' Restaurant.

26-d6tw2

NEW and handsome Ingrain and Brussels Carpets, just received by Linn & Scruggs d&wtf

SHELLABARGER'S patent process flour saves one-half the labor in baking, and will make more bread to the pound than any other flour ever sold here.

Dec. 18-d&wtf

INVALIDS

AND OTHERS SEEKING

HEALTH,

STRENGTH AND ENERGY,

WITHOUT THE USE OF DRUGS ARE REQUESTED TO SEND FOR THE ELECTRIC REVIEW, AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL WHICH IS PUBLISHED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

IT TREATS upon HEALTH, HYGIENE ... [illegible]

YOUNG MEN

[illegible]

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.,

COR. EIGHTH & VINE STREETS, CINCINNATI, O.

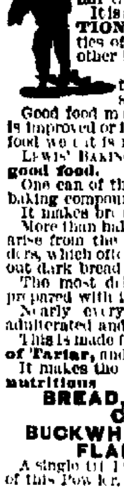
BEST IS CHEAPEST!

LEWIS' CONDENSED

BAKING POWDER

STRICTLY PURE!

We will give $1000.00 for any Alum or other adulteration found in this POWDER.



Indorsed by the Brooklyn Board of Health, and by the best chemists in the United States.

It is STRONGER than any Yeast Powder in the world.

It NEVER FAILS to make light bread when used as directed.

It is COMMENDED by every housekeeper who has given it a fair trial.

It is an entirely NEW INVENTION, without any of the bad qualities of soda or saleratus, yeast or other baking powders.

It has in itself a tendency to sustain and nourish the system

Good food makes good health, and health is improved or impaired in proportion as the food we eat is nutritious or otherwise.

LEWIS' BAKING POWDER always makes good food.

One can of this is worth two of any other baking compound.

It makes bread whiter and richer.

More than half the complaints of bad flour arise from the use of common baking powders, which often make the best of flour turn out dark bread

The most delicate persons can eat food prepared with it without injury.

Nearly every other baking powder is adulterated and is absolutely injurious.

This is made from Refined Grape Cream of Tartar, and is PERFECTLY PURE.

It makes the BEST, lightest, and most nutritious

BREAD, BISCUIT, CAKE, CRULLERS, BUCKWHEAT, INDIAN, AND FLANNEL CAKES.

A single trial will prove the superiority of this Powder.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

GEO. T. LEWIS & MENZIES CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by

F. SKELLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries.

JOS. MICHL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

PIPES, SNUFF, ETC.,

NO. 12 WATER STREET,

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Manufacturer of the

"El Boquet," "Belle of the West," "NILSSON" and "SELECT"

Brands of Cigars

Having an experience of Thirty Years in the Cigar Business retailers will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. tulg20'7dwtf

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy—Dr. B. Simpson's Specific Remedy.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave—The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all Write for them and get full particulars

Price, Specific, $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00

Address all orders to

J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO.,
Nos 104 and 106 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sept 25-wly

M. A. MYER F. C. MYER

MYER & SON,

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTERS!

SPECIALTIES:

Decorat'ng, Graining, Gilding, Frescoing and Tinting.

SHOP—North Side of the City Park, over meat market, Decatur, Illinois.

March 20—d&wtf

THE HARVEST!

THIS TIME WHEAT IS KING!

—AND—

B. STINE,

The "BOSS CLOTHIER,"

Offers a GRAND HURRAH for the man who worked nobly in the harvest field.

The battle is gained because the boys fought well, the hot rays of a mid-day's sun notwithstanding.

No blood shed, but plenty of sweat, and an abundance of wheat.

Once more, let us all unite in giving thanks and a

GRAND HURRAH FOR THE HARVEST!

Now, as the staff of life is secured. let us attend to the outer man.

To make happiness complete, cast off your old sweaty clothes and buy you a nice, neat, well-fitting suit of clothes at B. STINE'S. Our stock has been replenished, and we can show the

Nicest, Cleanest, Neatest, Largest and Best Selected Stock of

CLOTHING!

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS

—AND—

TRUNKS,

of any house in Decatur, and remember always that we DEFY COMPETITION AS TO PRICES

B. STINE,

THE "BOSS CLOTHIER."

July 1, 1880—d&wtf

WE would like to keep in the mind of EVERY ONE the fact of our stock being SUPERIOR in both quality and quantity to any in the city. Our sales are such as to enable us to offer everything NEW as fast as it comes out and at prices lower than those whose purchases are much smaller than ours. We can always offer you a "SELECTION" in ANYTHING in our line and at prices we will guarantee cannot be beaten in Illinois.

We are the SOLE AGENTS here for the celebrated "ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES," the standard "GORHAM STERLING SOLID SILVERWARE," as well as the "GORHAM PLATED TABLE WARE;" also, "KING'S COMBINATION CRYSTAL" SPECTACLES.

We are always glad to show our Goods and have their quality and our prices compared to any in Decatur or anywhere. By giving us a call you will find OUR ADVERTISEMENT always true to the letter. Respectfully,

CURTIS & EWING,

JEWELERS,

17 E. MAIN ST., DECATUR, ILL.

April 5, 1880—d&wtf

Cures Rheumatism, Cures Coughs and Colds.
Cures Rheumatism, Cures Coughs and Colds.

CURES SORE THROAT, CURES DIPHTHERIA.

CURES LAME BACK AND STIFF JOINTS.
CURES LAME BACK AND STIFF JOINTS.

CURES BURNS, CUTS AND BRUISES.
CURES BURNS, CUTS AND BRUISES.

—SOLD BY—

DR. A. J. STONER, Decatur, Illinois.

Price, 50c and $1.00. May20w2mos

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTLY RELIEVES.

6,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

The following testimonials are from Messrs. J. [illegible] & Co., Denver, Col., large and influential druggists. They report unprecedentedly [illegible] sale and universal satisfaction. No other [illegible] is so alarmingly prevalent in that region. They speak of the following gentlemen as among our best citizens:

SORELY AFFLICTED.

J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,— Prompted by a fellow-feeling for those afflicted with catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been sorely afflicted with this fearful disease for years, and have tried every known remedy [illegible] until I bought a bottle of the above [illegible] from you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional as well as a local [illegible], I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, [illegible] Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Very truly yours, WM. AMETIVE, with Jenson, Bliss & Co. Denver, Sept. 25, 1875.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver: Gentlemen,— I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I again taken with Catarrh quite severely, and lately sent for another bottle, which fixed [illegible] right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more [illegible]. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am very truly yours,

[illegible] W. SMITH, of Smith & Doll. Denver, Oct. 4, [illegible]

TRIED EVERYTHING.

[illegible] J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,— I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, [illegible] has given perfect [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] DECKER. Denver, Oct. 1, 1875.

REV. J. H. WIGGIN SAYS:

[illegible] SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. It is not unpleasant to take through the nostrils, and there [illegible] with each bottle a small glass tube for use in inhalation. It clears the head and throat [illegible] [illegible] —Rev. J. H. Wiggin, in Dorchester (Mass.) Beacon.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

For Local Pains, Lameness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbness and Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Bowels, Bladder, Heart, and Muscles, are equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs. Even in Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, and Nervous and Involuntary Muscular Action, this Plaster, by Rallying the Nervous Forces, has effected Cures when every other known remedy has failed.

Price 25 Cents.

Ask for Collins' Voltaic Plaster, and insist on having it. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

FARM —AND— STOCK SALE

356 Acres of Fine Grazing Lands, situate one mile west of the city of Decatur; also a lot of Stock, Hay, Farming Implements, &c.

The undersigned, by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Macon county, State of Illinois, rendered at the May term, A. D. 1880, in the matter of the petition of Mahlon Haworth et al. vs. Nellie Haworth et al., to [illegible] the copartnership of John Haworth & [illegible], will, on

Wednesday, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1880,

at public outcry, upon the premises below [illegible], all the personal property belonging [illegible] of copartnership, consisting of three [illegible], two mules, 22 cows, 12 calves, 20 steers, [illegible], about 55 head of hogs, about 100 tons [illegible] hay, two farm wagons, one buggy, [illegible], feed mill, plows, harrows, harness, [illegible] posts, &c.; also the following described [illegible] estate,

The west half of the southwest quarter of [illegible] northwest quarter of section 16; also commencing 28 rods, 7½ links west of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the [illegible] quarter of section 16, thence west 11 [illegible] links, north 10 rods, east 11 rods, 17½ [illegible], south 10 rods to beginning, except [illegible] 12 chains, 95 links east of quarter section corner on west line section 20, west [illegible] north 7 chains, 80 links, south 68½ degrees east, 19 links, south 7 chains, 61 links to beginning.

Also, beginning at southwest corner of south-[illegible] quarter of northwest quarter of section [illegible], thence north 20 chains, 14 links to northeast corner southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 17, east 15 chains, 97 links to [illegible] of Decatur & Springfield road, south [illegible], south, 75½ degrees east, 15 chains, 83 [illegible] east line of west half of southwest quarter, northeast quarter, section 17, south [illegible] chains, 80 links to quarter section line, west [illegible] chains, 67 links to beginning; also all that [illegible] southeast quarter of the northeast [illegible], and of the east half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section [illegible] which lies south of the center line of the Decatur and Springfield road.

Also, the south half of the southeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter [illegible] 15 acres east end north half northeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 17; also [illegible] quarter of northeast quarter, 15 [illegible] west end north half of northeast quarter [illegible] southeast quarter; the east half of south-[illegible] quarter of northeast quarter, and east [illegible] west half of southwest quarter of [illegible] quarter, section 20, all in township [illegible], range 2 east of the 3rd P. M., in Macon county, Ill., all inclosed with a good [illegible]

TERMS OF SALE—Personal property, in sums [illegible] than $10, cash; in sums of $10 and over, [illegible] months' time, secured by note and approved personal security. Real estate, one-third cash, one-third in one year, and one-third [illegible] years from date of sale, deferred payments to be secured by note with approved [illegible] security and mortgage on the premises, deferred payments on real estate to [illegible] per cent. interest.

About one-third of the above real estate is [illegible] land well set in timothy; the remainder [illegible] land, well set in blue grass, and [illegible] by the Sangamon river, which affords [illegible] water for stock. There are two [illegible] houses, outbuildings, and a good [illegible] premises.

KILBURN H. ROBY, Receiver.

[illegible] d&wtd

WANTED—

500 OLD STOVES,

[illegible] full value will be [illegible] cash or trade at

LIDDLE'S, Court House Block

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Mattoon's population, 5,715.

No more court until December.

Decatur has a water motor—one and a half horse power. It works like a charm.

The "Faultless" fruit cans are for sale at Ashby & Andress'. 17-d3w

The census takers have fifteen days grace after June 30th, in which to prepare their final reports to be expressed to Supervisor Udell, to Washington, and to file copies with the county clerk.

It is estimated that there are 38,000 survivors of the Mexican War, and 12,000 widows of Mexican War soldiers in the country. There are perhaps 15 veterans of that war in Macon county.

"Loto" parties are all the rage at Lincoln. "Loto" is an old game with a new name, lately introduced into the drawing room, and said to be growing popular. It is played by means of numbered cards, numbered buttons, etc.

Champaign's population is reported at 5,314; Urbana, 3,200—total of both towns, 8,514, which is about 1,000 less than the census of Decatur. Pekin has 6,061—a gain of but 365 in 10 years.

Galena's population is 7,823; Sterling, 5,080, gain 1,083; Clinton, 3,000; Kankakee, 7,000; Aurora, 11,000; Elgin, 8,760, a gain of 3,328. Monmouth, 4,983, a gain of 321; Morris, 3,487.

We are requested to formally announce that Litta, assisted by a company of select artists and the Decatur band, will give a grand concert at the tabernacle on Monday evening, July 12th, for the benefit of Stapp's Chapel. Tickets 25 and 50 cents.

An independent Republican to-day very truthfully remarked that there are more bare faced lies to the square inch in the columns of the democratic organ than he ever saw in the whole course of his life.

The examination of James Wiley on the charge of rape was concluded in Justice Palmer's court at noon to-day. The prisoner was bound over to await the action of the grand jury at the December term of court. The bail was fixed at $800, in default of which Wiley was returned to the county jail.

The Cheap Store advertisement in our columns to-day speaks for itself, but Mr. Moritz informs us confidentially that his house intends to make sweeping reductions on all summer goods. Look out for bargains. The clearance sale is to begin at once. Mr. M. always means what he says, and does as he agrees to. We know whereof we speak.

On Tuesday last the legal voters of the village of Warrensburg, on the P., D. & E. road, in Illini township, this county, voted on the proposition to organize under the general law as a village. The proposition carried by a vote of 33 to 7 and now will follow a call for the election of a board of trustees. Warrensburg is one of the growing towns of the county, as the last census shows, is a good shipping point, and is located in a part of the county where reside some of the most industrious and prosperous farmers in any community.

We find the following item of local interest among the Paris, Ill., news which appeared in the Cincinnati *Times-Star* of July 1st:

The young republicans of Paris township met at Sellar & Doles' law office to form a Young Men's Republican Club, on the evening of Monday, the 28th. A permanent organization was effected and will be continued throughout the campaign. Mr. Albert Summers, a law student of Judge Trogdon's office, addressed the club. About a hundred members were received, and the number will shortly be augmented to two hundred and fifty.

The recent neighborhood rows at Warrensburg have ended in the thinnest kind of smoke. Warrants for alleged assaults were sworn out against E. F. Funk and Mrs. Boughn. Frank was arrested, but the woman could not be found, and the writ was returned to Justice Curtis. After fooling around two or three days, taking a change of venue, etc., the Funk cases were finally dismissed, and the disgusted witnesses went to their homes. The costs in the cases foot up about $30, but who will pay the bill is something Justice Curtis is not prepared to state.

This morning our reporter had the pleasure of inspecting a photograph burnisher, invented by Mr. M. W. Jenks, of Blue Mound, patented April, 1880, and manufactured by Jenks & McClure. It is pronounced by the photographers of Decatur to be the best arrangement of the kind ever invented, and will undoubtedly find a ready and large sale. It has all the desirable attachments and does excellent work. We understand that H. Mueller & Co., of this city, have contracted to manufacture these burnishers, and as soon as they get through with their present rush of work, the woods will be full of Jenks' burnishers.

A man aged about 45 years, residing south of Niantic, came to the city on yesterday with $62.50 in his purse. He is a convivial soul, and was bent on getting on a high-lonesome and having a good time. His hopes were fully realized. He filled up and then visited several dens of infamy south of the city, and while at one of them he claims to have been robbed of his wealth. Coming up town in the evening, and not conducting himself in a genteel manner, Officer Mason took him in charge and gave him apartments at the calaboose.

We Give Away

Any one [illegible] off our nickel counter to every purchaser of 50 cents' worth or over. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] counter to [illegible] or over.

[illegible]

From Thursday's Daily.

Another Fire in a Smoke House.

Smoke houses in Decatur seem to be having bad luck of late—something wrong about the arrangements. Only a few weeks ago a fire broke out in Blenz's smoke house, north of the park, and a mass of meat became a total loss, and last evening, at about 5 o'clock, a portion of 600 pieces of side meat, each piece weighing 25 pounds, hanging in the smoke house adjoining John Ullrich's wholesale grocery warehouse on East Main street, was discovered to be on fire to that extent that an unusual amount of smoke was seen to issue from the openings at the top of the house. The alarm of fire was speedily sounded, and Rescue Hose, No. 1, and the Hookies hastened to the scene in a hurry, followed by a surging crowd of people, in which were noticed the usual number of insurance agents. As soon as possible No. 3, and No. 2 hose companies were on the ground, and all had hose attached to hydrants ready for active work. But the fire being located in the greasy smoke house, it was hard to get at, and but one stream of water could be thrown on the burning pile of wood in the pit, ten feet below the level of the lot. After much fuss and laborious work the flames were subdued, and the firemen returned to their headquarters, having done prompt and efficient work. There was no delay whatever in getting water from the works, and it was a good, strong pressure. There were about 15000 pounds of fresh side meat hanging in the smoke house, and being warmed up, the grease dripped upon the fire below in such quantities as to create a flame which started the fire. But for the fortunate discovery of the fire and the prompt arrival of the fire department, there might have been a big conflagration. The meat was not insured, and the damage is something less than $75.

Haworth Council, No. 8.

Haworth Council, No. 8, R. T. of T., was instituted on Tuesday evening, June 29th, in Good Templars' Hall. J. G. Shea, Grand Lecturer, was the instituting officer, and was assisted by Grand Councilor Haworth and Grand Chaplain Haynes.—The following officers were elected and installed: S. C., E. P. Vail; V. C., E. Tanner; P. C., T. T. Kendrick; Chap., Wm. H. Swearingen; R. Sec., Dr. J. M. Blythe; Financial Sec., Dr. W. B. Hostetler; Treasurer, Mrs. M. M. Tullis; Herald, C. C. Radcliff; Guard, D. A. Reeme; Sentinel, R. G. Tullis. This is the second council of the order instituted in our city. Decatur Council, No. 12, attained her first birthday on the 26th instant, and now numbers sixty members. It is expected that the sister councils will do good work for temperance. During the past eighteen months sixty councils have been formed in our state, while scattered from Maine to Minnesota, from Maryland to Kansas, [illegible] twenty thousand Royal Templars [illegible] teen thousand of whom are beneficiary members) now labor for the promotion of Hope, Love and Truth.

From Thursday's Daily.

Serious Accidents in Wheat Fields.

On Tuesday night quite a serious runaway accident occurred in a wheat field near Niantic, by which A. J. Pease, son of Shaw Pease, and Charles Bruce, came near losing their lives. Pease was driving a mule team attached to a wire self-binder reaping machine, and Bruce was seated on the machine holding a lantern which furnished light on the rounds. The mules took fright and broke away on a dead run, throwing Bruce backward among the wire binding arrangement, bruising him up considerably, but he miraculously escaped serious injury. Pease fared much worse. He got tangled up in the machinery, and before he could release himself from his perilous situation he was very badly hurt, sustaining, it is thought, quite serious internal injuries. He was taken to his home and is now flat of his back, being daily attended by his family physician. The machine was considerably damaged.

On yesterday near Niantic C. A. Hall's team, attached to an Osborn reaper, ran away in a wheat field, and though Hall escaped unhurt, the machine was damaged to the extent of $75.

From Friday's Daily.

Three sons of Dr. Gray, of Macon, came to town yesterday in a spring wagon for the purpose of taking home two new top buggies in the freight house at the Union depot. The buggies were purchased somewhere in the east by the Doctor. The young men drove behind the freight house and got the buggies hitched on behind the spring wagon, all in good shape, ready to start off home, when an engine came along, making a big noise. The country horses took fright, whirled about and ran away, turning over one of the buggies. Instead of going west toward the common, the horses went up the inclined platform, north of the freight house, and jumped off the platform, a fall of perhaps five feet, and the buggies and spring wagon were thrown against a car with great force. Things were considerably mixed up for a short time, but the horses were soon placed under control, with but slight injury to them. But the buggies—they presented a sad plight, indeed, being bruised, scarred and broken almost beyond recognition. Each cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $200, and it will take the price of one to repair the other. The young men, after lingering about long enough to receive the sympathy of the bystanders, gathered the damaged property together as best they could and started for home to report.

The official census of the third ward of Decatur is 1828, 4th ward, 1396; total for the two wards, 3,240. The official figures from the two other wards are not obtainable, but it is estimated that the total population of the city will be 9,000, [illegible] possibly one or two hundred to spare.

MACON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

May Term. 1880.

Thursday, July 1.

Court convened at 8:30 a. m.

CHANCERY DOCKET.

John Wade vs. Anna Wade, divorce; continued.

Dorcas Corbett vs. Samuel Corbett, divorce; continued, at costs of defendant.

Anna Wade vs. John Wade, Sarah Reed and B. McCoy; chancery; bill dismissed as to the lots.

Casper Burg vs. Lucinda and Elizabeth Sewards; foreclosure; continued.

Frances Munch vs. Elizabeth Reed, et. al.; foreclosure; continued.

Lydia A. Toland vs. Bessie Toland; dower; stricken from docket.

A. J. Stoner vs. Harvey Pasco, et. al.; foreclosure; continued.

C. P. Thatcher vs. C. W. Aiken, et. al.; mechanic's lien; continued.

Edward Hopper vs. David Garver, et. al.; foreclosure; report of master approved.

M. P. Murphey, et. al., vs. Dorinda Kepler, et. al.; partition; report of master approved.

A. J. Stoner vs. Maggie Walsh; stricken from docket, with leave to reinstate.

Jacob Waltz, executor, &c. et. al., vs. Elizabeth Stickler, et. al.; chancery; death of Elizabeth Stickler suggested.

Addrew Dennis vs. Madison; injunction; continued.

Robert S. McCormick, et al., exparte; chancery; continued.

Cynthia A. Myers vs. Thomas Lee, et al.; chancery; continued.

Henry Kain vs. Frank Boyd, et. al.; mechanic's lien; continued.

Joshua Barrick vs. John R. Miller; chancery; exceptions to answer withdrawn, and case continued.

Charles Van Horn and Edwin Van Horn vs. William Bradley, et. al.; chancery; suit dismissed without prejudice.

Matilda Lighter, et. al., vs. Susannah Schwaghton, et. al.; chancery; continued.

Mary E. Campbell vs. Mary J. Roberts, et. al.; foreclosure; exceptions to report of master, and cause continued.

Elvira E. Pugh vs. John C. Mark and Almira H. Mark; foreclosure; stricken from docket with leave to reinstate.

In the matter of the petition of Lowber Burrows, the report of the trustee was approved.

Mahlon Haworth, et. al., vs. Nellie Haworth, et. al.; chancery; continued.

William M. Boyd vs. Mary M. Hatch, et. al.; foreclosure; continued.

Ellen Conlin vs. Patrick Conlin; divorce; decree pro confesso, the answer of defendant and motion for solicitor's fee and alimony being withdrawn.

Louisa Boyd vs. Frank Boyd, divorce; cause heard by court, and decree granted.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

The People vs. Charles Patterson; previously tried and convicted of stealing a horse from a farmer named Wilcox; motion for a new trial overruled; motion for arrest of judgment overruled, and defendant sentenced to the penitentiary for the period of seven years at hard labor, and pay costs of prosecution.

People vs. Edward Harpstrite and Henry Shlaudeman; selling liquor to minor. Motion for a new trial withdrawn, and each defendant fined $20, and ordered to stand committed until fines and costs are paid.

Court then adjourned to Friday morning at 8:30 a. m.

FRIDAY JULY 2.

Court convinced at 8:30 p. m.

CHANCERY DOCKET.

Frederick Aholtz vs. John Alison, et. al.; chancery; cause heard by court, and decree granted.

Sarah A. Purdy vs. Ichabod Baldwin, et. al.; creditor's bill; rule on Baldwin to show cause why he should not be attached discharged, and rule entered requiring defendant to answer interrogatories by July 12, 1880.

Weller R. Walter, et. al., vs. Hannah E. Walter, et. al.; dower and petition; report of commissioners approved. Weller R., Peter K. and N. S. Walter to pay solicitor's fee.

Verlinda Turpin vs. Madison Turpin; chancery; trial by court commenced; bill subsequently dismissed, and 60 days allowed in which to file certificate of evidence.

The case of Walsh, et. al., vs. Elizabeth Stickler et. al., was dismissed by complainant.

Emma A. Perrine vs. William Perrine, divorce; motion by complainant to set aside the order of continuance allowed, and defendant ordered to pay complainant $200 on August 1st, and $100 on October 1st, during pendency of cause.

Stephen G. Washburne vs. W. S. and Kate H. Gage; chancery; trial by court and decree granted; 30 days to file certificate of evidence.

Ida Stahl, et. al., vs. Myrtle V. Neiman, et. al.; partition; decree pro confesso against adults not answering, and cause referred to master.

Ellen Conlin vs. Patrick Conlin, divorce; cause heard by court, and decree granted.

COMMON LAW DOCKET.

Bond & Aderlice vs. Jacob Stutsman; assumpsit; by agreement the order of continuance was made at costs of defendant.

Edwin B. Hale, executor of Philo Hale, vs. James C. Lake; assumpsit; dismissed by plaintiff.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

The People vs. Victor Gury and Julius Goldstein, set in; defendant defaulted, and judgment rendered against them for $200.

The People vs. James Neles, Daniel Butler and T. W. Ryan; larceny; Neles sentenced to the county jail for 60 days, and to stand committed until costs are paid. Neles also got 30 days in jail on another charge of larceny.

The People vs. Stephen Hopkins, William Greenfield and Edward Ballard; riot, etc.; continued to December term with alias capias.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

Court convened at 1:30 p. m., Judge C. B. Smith presiding.

COMMON LAW DOCKET.

James W. Doherty vs. I., D. & S. Railway Co.; trespass on the case. Dismissed by plaintiff.

B. O. McReynolds vs. Susan J. E. Harris and Joseph W. Harris; ejectment. Cause previously tried by court and judgment rendered for plaintiff for property in controversy; appeal prayed for and allowed, bill of exceptions to be filed in 20 days, and bond of $400, to be approved by clerk.

John W. Tyler vs. I., D. & S. Railway Co.; debt. Suit dismissed at cost of defendant.

CHANCERY DOCKET.

In the case of F. Aholtz vs. John Alison et al, the bill in chancery was dismissed for want of equity, and 30 days allowed to file certificate of evidence, and leave granted to withdraw notes and bond.

Wm. H. Patterson vs. Geo. S. Lyon; chancery. Exceptions made by plaintiff to report of Master, and ten days granted to file the same with the clerk.

Joseph D. Wykel et al vs. Mary L. Wykel et al; chancery. Cause heard by court and decree for complainant granted; $80 fee allowed guardian.

Mary E. Averitt vs. Joseph McCrary and John H. Daniels; injunction. Continued.

Crea & Ewing vs. Elizabeth A. Davis and Henry Holmes; foreclosure. Continued.

Steven C. Toof vs. City of Decatur; injunction. On issues being joined cause referred to the Master.

Charles A. Kincaid vs. Sarah Stump et al; chancery. Continued with alias summons.

Alfred E. White vs. Thomas W. Berry et al; chancery. Dismissed by complainant.

Mary E. Bradley vs. Anderson Bradley; divorce and injunction. Dismissed by plaintiff.

A. G. Williams, by his next friend, etc., et al vs. R. T. Williams et al; chancery. Continued.

Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Vandalia, Ill. vs. Richard Haselden et al; foreclosure. Decree and reference set aside; leave granted to amend bill and make new parties. Cause continued.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

People vs. Chas. Patterson; burglary and larceny; convicted and sent to Joliet for seven years; appeal prayed and allowed, bill of exceptions to be filed in 20 days.

ADJOURNED.

At about 5:30 o'clock court adjourned until the December term, having been in session 34 days.

From Friday's Daily.

$150 Spirited Away.

At about 7 o'clock this morning some thief whose identity is at present unknown, entered Barnes Brothers restaurant and stole a small wooden box in which the firm kept a part of their surplus funds. The amount of money in the box, to the best of Will Barnes recollection, was between $125 and $150. It seems that it has been the custom of the proprietors to keep the missing money box under the counter near the combination money drawer, and when they wanted to use any large sums in meeting payments, or to make change, they went to this box. This morning, shortly before the time above stated, a party came into the restaurant in something of a hurry, and Samuel Barnes, who was behind the counter at the time, gave him change out of the box for 50 cents, and the man went out while Barnes was still behind the counter near the money drawer. Soon after Barnes went back into the kitchen, and when he returned the money and box were no where to be seen. He looked everywhere for the missing box, but it could not be found. He does not recollect distinctly whether he put the box under the counter again or carelessly left it on the show case or on the sideboard under the candy jars. Mr. Barnes knows that the man could not have taken the box, because he went out as soon as he got his change. Somebody must have entered the restaurant while the proprietor was in the kitchen, but who it was, is still a mystery. There were perhaps six persons in the restaurant from the opening of the restaurant up to the time the money was stolen, but all, so far as known, went out while Sam was behind the counter. The police have been notified of the theft and will work up the case. Hereafter, no doubt, Barnes Brothers will bank their money.

A Tuerk water motor, about 1½ horse power, manufactured at Chicago, has been put in the window at Henry Lyon's grocery store on Merchant street, by Plumber J. H. O'Neil, and is now in perfect working order. The motor is about eight inches in diameter on the outside, and will be used in running a coffee mill on the first floor and a coffee roaster on the second floor. It is supplied with motive power from the water works. At present the pressure seems a little irregular, particularly when but little water is turned into the motor from the pipes, but when a full stream is turned on the machines rattle away at a lively rate, the slackened pressure being scarcely noticeable. It is the first water motor ever introduced in Decatur, and excites much interest among people of all classes. The desire to examine the internal arrangement of the motor is very general but as it is screwed up tightly and the seams made air tight, the wish cannot be gratified. All one can do is to look at the motor, see it work—and wonder.

From Friday's Daily.

Bound for the "Pen."

Sheriff Forstmyer will leave for Joliet to-morrow morning with C. C. Davis, the murderer of Berry Johnson, 14 years, and Charles Patterson, the horse thief, 7 years, in custody, both handcuffed and chained together. The occasion of the starting of these convicts for Joliet is an appropriate one upon which to compliment Mr. Forstmyer on the vigilance and activity displayed by him in both cases, but more especially in that of Davis. The county is well rid of these culprits, and all good people will feel thankful to the sheriff for the part he played in bringing them to justice.

W. C. T. U.

At the regular meeting this week the following was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we are willing to do all we can to sustain the Saturday night temperance meetings, and that we should very much regret to see them discontinued.

M. M. Sargent, Sec.

The first newspaper published in Decatur was the weekly *Gazette*, which appeared on June 26, 1851, James Shoaff, editor and proprietor. It was an eight column folio, independent in politics, with democratic tendencies.

There are 2,000,000 hives of bees in the United States, and the estimated annual revenue from them is $11,000,000. There are millions of men in the United States who do not net as much to themselves, their families, or the country as a hive of bees. The foregoing has no reference to the owners of bees in Decatur.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Rev. D. P. Bunn will preach solid Universalist sermons at Mt. Pulaski on the first Sunday of each month.

Charley Goodman has gone east to enter the employ of the Hudson River Furniture Company, at Cohoes, N. Y. He is a fine mechanic and is right at home in a cabinet shop.

Census taker I. D. Jennings says there are 1800 inhabitants of Long Creek township, a decrease of 66 in 10 years. The oldest inhabitant in the township is Allen Travis, whose age is 81 years.

John D. Gillett has on his big farm, near Elkhart, Logan county, probably the finest herd of cattle in the country. He has some 200 three-year-olds ready for market, weighing from 2,000 to 2,700 lbs., and as handsome a lot of steers as any man ever saw.—*Ex.*

Hon. J. R. Gorin, who has been an active member of J. Millikin & Co.'s bank for the past 26 years, having retired from the firm, as will be seen by a dissolution notice in another column of this paper, will take a trip in a few days for the benefit of his health.

Rev. G. W. Miller visited Bloomington yesterday, and engaged Litta to sing in a grand vocal and instrumental concert, to be given at the tabernacle, for the benefit of Stapp's Chapel, on or about Monday, July 12th.

Cass Wheeler, of this city, who met with a serious accident at South Bend, Ind., some months ago while in the employ of the W. U. Telephone company, by which his lower limbs were injured, is now at the Cook county hospital. One of his legs has been amputated, but Cass is getting along finely, and will visit Decatur in a few weeks.

David Logan, of Long Creek township, has finished threshing his 18 acres of wheat, which made 456 bushels, averaging 25⅓ bushels to the acre. This is a splendid showing, and indicates that the average yield of wheat to the acre in Macon county will be nearly as large as that of last year.

Capt. H. Snow, manufacturer of Smith Haldeman & Chandler's Combined Cap and Anchor Iron Roofing, patented May 9th, 1876, has located in Decatur, at the corner of Water and Cerro Gordo streets. This roof is water, fire and lightning proof, and a circular, just issued by the Captain, contains the hearty endorsement of many persons who have tested it. D. C. Shockley and E. McNabb, builders and contractors, say they have examined the patent iron roofing, and they consider it beyond question superior to any other made, supplying a long-needed want.

Late Real Estate Sales.

Deeds filed for record since our last report:]

Orville B. Gorin to Mrs. Theodosia Bishop, lot 4, block 13, Allen, McReynolds & Co.'s Addition to Decatur—$1200.

C. H. Ruby to Norman Falling, 20 feet off the north side of lot 2, in block 13, Railroad Addition to Macon—$150.

Sanford Payne to John C. Williamson, 40 acres in section 16, town 18, range 3 east—$1050.

F. Neiotker to George Eckhardt, 70 acres in 11, 15, 1 east—$4000.

Ellen E. and D. H. Elwood to Isaac M. Lowe, lot 6, block 10, Carver's Addition to Decatur—$100.

The Republicans of South Wheatland township have organized for active campaign work. L. R. Stickel has been elected president of the organization, and nine vice-presidents have been chosen; Milton Connard was selected as secretary and Joseph Woods treasurer. The Republicans of this township will hold a meeting at Elwin Station on next Saturday evening, and it is earnestly requested that all friends of the party will be present as business of importance to all voters will be transacted.

To Pleasure Seekers.

The Illinois Central Railroad will sell round-trip tickets to Clear Lake, Iowa, for $15.50; tickets on sale during the months of June, July, August and September, and on July 12th we will sell for the same point by special train, leaving Dubuque July 13th, for $9.35, all tickets good to return by any regular train within sixty days. We also have on sale summer excursion tickets to St. Paul and return, tickets good until Oct. 1st; fare for the round trip, $19.50. For further information enquire at Central ticket office, Union depot. June 22-d&wtf

From Friday's Daily.

C. C. Davis and Charles Patterson started for Joliet this morning, leaving the jail in B. F. Taylor's hack in custody of the sheriff. Mrs. Howard's little boy was at the jail to bid Davis good-bye, and as the sentenced murderer parted with the child, he burst into tears, sobbing bitterly; the child also cried. It was a deeply affecting scene, and made everybody who witnessed it feel sad. Patterson appeared sullen and low spirited, declining to have anything to say.

Calvin Boake, formerly with D. F. Hamsher, has opened a Wagon and Repair Shop on Jackson street, between William and Prairie, and is prepared to manufacture farm and spring wagons on short notice, in the very best workmanlike manner, at reasonable terms. Also, painting and striping, general repair work, etc. Give him a call.

June 15-d&w1m*

One 4th of July day not many years ago Clif Betzer went around with the boys with a package of fire-crackers pinned on the lappel of his coat as a button-hole bouquet. Watching his opportunity one of his companions applied a match to the bunch and Clif was nearly paralyzed by the rattling explosion.

For Bargains in Baby Carriages, go to J. M. Stookey & Co.'s. April 14-d&wtf

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE FIRST GUN A BOOMER

Grand Rally of Republicans at the Tabernacle Last Night.

A Speech of Stephen A. Douglas, and the Organization of a Garfield and Arthur Club of 800 Members.

Fifteen Hundred People in Attendance.

From Wednesday's Daily.

One of the largest and most respectable assemblages ever seen within the walls of the tabernacle was that which gathered there last evening as early as 7 45 o'clock to hear the advertised speech by Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., son of the Little Giant, and participate in the organization of a Garfield and Arthur club for the campaign of 1880. While the crowd, which was made up of fully 1500 stalwart Republicans, and a large number of ladies, was assembling, the Decatur Band played several stirring selections in front of the tabernacle, and afterward appeared on the stage and rendered a parting piece.

At this stage of the proceedings the speaker of the evening entered the hall, accompanied by John Ullrich, Jason Rogers, and others, and as he passed up the hall he was greeted with thundering applause, which did not subside until he had taken his seat on the stage. Mr. Douglas is a young man, not more than 20 years of age, and in some respects resembles his illustrious father very much. He weighs 280 pounds.

The exercises of the evening opened with a song commencing, "God Bless Our Native Land," by the Garfield Glee Club, Messrs. L. L. Ferriss, Dr. Bumstead, C. B. Prescott and H. H. Crea, the last named gentleman manipulating the organ.

At the conclusion of the song Hon. A. T. Hill called the meeting to order, and on motion Dr. E. W. Moore, was chosen temporary chairman.

The Doctor expressed himself as highly gratified on beholding such a vast audience present on such an important occasion. He then briefly reviewed the eventful history of the Republican party, and when he mentioned the name of the lamented Lincoln, the applause was almost deafening.

On motion of J. A. Barnes, the meeting elected John T. Montgomery temporary secretary.

On motion the chairman appointed Messrs. Edwin Park, J. R. Mosser and N S. Haynes as a committee on constitution for the club.

On motion E. P. Vail, C. M. Imboden and George P. Hardy were appointed a committee to select officers for the permanent organization of the club.

Song—By the Glee Club.

On motion of Gen. Moore, the permanent organization of the club was postponed until after the speech of the evening; whereupon the chairman introduced Mr. Douglas in the following words:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I now have the distinguished honor of introducing to you a living representative of that great, renowned, honored patriot and statesman, Stephen A. Douglas. [Loud and long continued applause.]

As Mr. Douglas stepped to the front he was greeted with a most cordial reception. He spoke deliberately for one hour and ten minutes, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—"It is with peculiar pleasure that I have the honor to-night of appearing before an audience, many of whom remember my father and knew him personally. You can scarcely tell how gratifying it is to a son to think and to know that after he has rested quietly in the grave for nineteen years, that he is so kindly, so warmly—I may say so tenderly—remembered by this people, and that on his account you should greet his son with that heartiness which you have shown me." The speaker was born a Democrat, and in his youthful days the name had a peculiar sound to his ear. He was ashamed to confess that in his youthful moments St. Peter, St. Paul and General Jackson were all mixed up together, with the odds decidedly in favor of General Jackson. (Applause.) He then believed in total depravity and universal damnation so far as the Republican party was concerned. At that time he did not know what the Lord created the party for or why he permitted it to exist. He believed that it was sent as a bitter trial to the saints—"and it has been a fearful trial." (Great laughter.) In his youth he was a Democrat—a *Douglas* Democrat, before he had attained his majority he attended a Democratic meeting, and when the meeting broke up, the crowd gave three cheers for Jeff Davis; that act didn't sound right to him, and before he was 21, he had been converted to Republicanism, and the more discretion he got the better Republican he became. The speaker then gave a sad word picture of the evil deeds of the Southern bull-dozing Ku-Kluxers, and recounted scenes of which he had a personal knowledge—terrible and revolting deeds committed within the boundaries of Rockingham Co., N. C., where he lived. The wife of an honest, hard-working negro was killed outright, and the husband mercilessly flogged by a disguised band of white-handed ruffians, now called democrats. Another poor negro was hung up in the very heart of a town in an adjoining county, and his glassy eyes shone upon his murderers and their wives as they passed along the streets to church on a Sunday summer morning. Some of the murderers who were identified were arrested and tried, but Southern "justice" to the blacks set them free and they are now at liberty yelling for Hancock. These scenes—all facts—made the speaker a Republican. The principles that made his father a Democrat are now discarded and denounced by the adherents of that party. The speaker then facetiously alluded to the Chicago convention, and when he pronounced the name of General Grant there was the greatest enthusiasm, the audience cheering for several minutes. Mr. Douglas was a delegate to the Chicago convention, and was a strong Grant man. He woke up one morning enthused for Grant and when he went to bed that night he cheered for Garfield, the soldier and statesman, a man thoroughly qualified for the exalted position of President. (Cheers.) From 1868 down the Democrats have been afraid of a soldier candidate for President. Garfield is a soldier, a statesman, a leader among leaders. The Democrats have adopted the mud-throwing plan for 1880. They are better qualified to do that thing than anything else; and the friends of that party gulp it all down as gospel truth, which led the speaker to remark that the Democrats were better qualified to become Christians than any class of people he could call to mind, because their faith was so great—they could believe anything so easily, no matter how unreasonable it was! (Laughter.) The speaker then made laughter-provoking hits at Hancock and his routine army habits for the past 40 years. He declared that it was not the Union soldiers that nominated Hancock at Cincinnati, but the ex-confederate soldiers of the South, led by the brigadier delegates from Louisiana. Hancock has no army or political record, and is simply put up as sauce for the northerners. He is the candidate of a notorious flopping party, but he cannot purify it—the Lord, and the Lord only, can do that. The Democratic party of to-day is the same that it has been for the past 20 years, and the Republican party—the party that broke the back of damning slavery and wiped it out, that has pensioned the preservers of the Union, that has built our railroads, the great civilizers, that has brought the *United States* to the front as *the* country on earth, that has given us an unsullied financial reputation at home and abroad, that has given us first-class credit and standing with all nations—is the same it has always been, honest and progressive. Every American is proud of his country, and the party that preserved our nation should be kept in power, as it surely will be, that important pending measures may be fulfilled and carried out, and if the opposition want to be recognized by a freedom-loving and progressive people, they must be born again. (Applause.) The speaker concluded by thanking his hearers for their kind reception and respectful attention and took his seat amidst great applause.

Song—"Marching through Georgia," by the Glee Club.

Edwin Park then read the following constitution and by-laws for the government of the Garfield Club which were adopted:

CONSTITUTION OF THE GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB OF DECATUR TOWNSHIP IN MACON COUNTY, ILLINOIS:

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be known as the GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB OF DECATUR.

ART. II. Its object shall be to secure by all honorable means, the election of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

ART. III. Its officers shall be a President, as many Vice-Presidents as it may choose, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall perform all the duties usually appertaining to such offices, respectively. They shall be chosen at the time of the organization of the club, and shall hold their offices until the close of this campaign.

ART. IV. As soon as practicable after the formation of the club, the President shall appoint an Executive Committee of seven members, whose duty it shall be to have charge of all the interests of the Association generally, and to see that all its orders and resolves are faithfully executed. They shall provide for meetings of the club, for the collection of all money, and no liabilities shall be incurred except by them or the President of the club. It shall also be their duty to encourage the organization of other Garfield and Arthur Clubs in the different townships of this county.

ART. V. The meetings of this club shall be held at such times and places as it, or its Executive Committee, may determine.

ART. VI. It shall be the duty of the members of this club to attend its meetings and to promote the object of its organization.

ART. VII. Any male person over eighteen years of age may become a member of this club by signing this Constitution, or authorizing the same to be done for him, therein announcing his intention to support the object for which this club has been organized.

ART. VIII. In addition to his other duties, the Secretary shall report to Daniel Shepard, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, at Chicago, Illinois, the names and addresses of the officers of this club upon the organization being effected.

On motion Secretary Montgomery was instructed to copy the names of the 800 signers to the published call which appeared in the REPUBLICAN on July 3d, 5th and 6th, and all Republicans were invited to sign the roll.

E. P. Vail, Esq., then read the names of the permanent officers of the club, as follows:

President—W. C. Johns.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. J. H. Moore, Elder John W. Tyler, Dr. R. L. Walston, Wm. H. Bramble, Harry B. Durfee, Joseph Michl, Martin P. Murphy, Thos. L. Antrim, Wm. T. Wells, David S. Shellabarger, Daniel W. Brenneman, Charles M. Allison, James W. Haworth, Benedict McGorray, George Yates, E. S. McDonald, John K. Warren, Thos. J. Abel, L. L. Haworth, D. C. Shockley, H. W. Rowell, J. J. Peddecord, John McEvoy, H. H. Crea, Parke Hammer, L. L. Burrows, W. T. Dillehunt, Henry Ebert, D. A. Maffit, M. Eckard, John T. Reid, W. S. Nichols, John W. Paine, Jr., Ed Bussey, C. H. Cassell, Ben Howenstine.

Secretary—John T. Montgomery.

Treasurer—B. O. McReynolds.

Executive Committee—John Ullrich, James Millikin, J. R. Mosser, Wm. B. Chambers, N. S. Haynes, J. C. Lake, Wm. Dodson.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Altogether the meeting was a grand success, and a splendid starter for the Republican campaign of 1880. Mr. Douglas held the closest attention of his audience to the close, by his happy hits and pointed illustrations. The Republicans of Decatur and Macon county were never better organized than they are this year, and will make a good showing on November 2d. They mean business. Join the club.

THE CLUB.

The following is call for the meeting as above reported, together with the names of members of the Decatur Garfield and Arthur Club:

Feeling a deep interest in the future success of the Republican party, and believing that the results of her policy have been as yet but half realized, and that it is of the highest importance that the reins of this government shall continue to be held by the same hands as at present, in order that the success of the past twenty years may be made permanent; and feeling proud of the history of the Republican party as one which can be submitted to the considerate judgment of patriotic men everywhere as a guarantee of *equal rights under the law*, and feeling the greatest confidence in the purity and ability of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur as our leaders, we, the undersigned, do hereby pledge our heartiest support in the cause of civil rights and free ballots, and request all persons in sympathy with the objects above set forth to meet at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, July 6th, to organize a Garfield and Arthur Club for the campaign of 1880:

John Ullrich
A T Hill
A F Jonson
C H Brown
W W Kerr
John H Houston
Robert McClelland
Lamar Curtis
Joseph Hallnek
Geo W Kratt
H H Crea
B Z Taylor
A C Corman
Cain Adams
Fred J Smith
Fred. Weisner
Wm Hamsher,
Geo Stare
J L Adams
F M Cox
David Garver
W H Sborb
Henry Bristow
J P Prestley
James Moore
Charles Bell
D Steward
H C Crosthwaite
P Loeb
J W Haworth
N S Haynes
I B Curtis
P R Williams
Theo K Bobb
Thos Hays
G W Berry
Wm P Brott
I S Richmond
Adam Blenz
Henry Lunn
Benjamin Bristow
George Winston
David Field
Robert Steward
Lon Banister
James Bornell
Alex Isabell
Wesley Howard
George Dennis
Wm Camper
Wood Seyars
M S Randolph
J M Warren
Virgil Devore
C J Marcott
Frank McWhinney
W H Stare
J M Lunsford
O Manning
Oliver Reid
John Oren
N Stafford
A Wilt
J W Butman
W T Wells
F W Niedermyer
David Hamsher
B B Tuttle
J N Weaver
R D Wilson
J Sage
Samuel C Allen
Anderson Rankin
Henry Myer
Charles Philips
William Holland
Lorenzo Howard
W D Cunningham
John A Barnes
W J Hamilton
W B Nowell
Samuel W Hamsher
John W Paine, Jr
L L Haworth
W J Myers
H C Depew
Lowber Burrows
Jos Dansby
C Cretors
Z Ptomey
R G Tullis
George Pea
C C Kinser
Wm Laverty
John Meek
Steve Sanderlain
W B Pecniwell
R H Piper
T M Wells
Isaac Shellabargor
Geo A Brown
Jos Foster
H Foster
Walter Simpson
Marcus Clake
S P Martin
A J Fisher
Louis Lyon
H C Penniwell
O S Williamson
G W Funkhouse
Samuel S Miller
H Robinson
Hartwell Dunham
Robert Morthland
C M Allison
C J Holt
Richard Harkness
Samuel May
J A Weigand
B Stine
Theo A Gehrman
A O Brewer
I S Richmond
Fred Lewis
E McNabb
J G Shea
D O Corley
W W Foster
Thos Weaver
Dan Egbert
Frank M Young
E B Wise
Jas Nowell
Abner Kobb
Dick Newell jr
H M Moore
Billy Trowbridge
C B Prescott
I S Kaufman
Josiah M Clokey
John N Mattox
W B Barnes
D T Sherman
J R Mills
Will Leiby jr
Park Hammer
P B Provost
Frank D Provost
James Provost
S F Provost
W H Hubbard
J A Swearingen
J R Warren
W B Hubbard
I I Davis
George Prest
Frank Curtis
C B Brett
Roy Loughbom
Jacob W Colladay
J W Clark
Gus Woods
C Chenoweth
W H Bramble
Geo Fletcher
S L Barnes
John G May
Stanton Fields
J N Bills
J R Locks
John Quinlan
B K Hamsher
L L Hooker
J J R Young Sr
J H Durfee
Jason Rogers
E Kepler Jr
J R Mosser
W C Johns
W S Grubbs
Edward Caldwell
Thos J Abel
R P Noble
D F Hamsher
Arthur E Kinney
S Mahannah
B A Newell sr
S P Young
Dr E W Moore
W H Elwood
J W Race
J I Cardet
John A Brown
R L Walsh
H T Foster
I N Cool
F L Hays
Abram Kramer
J R Race
Edward Francis
K Harwood
W C Pitner
R N Baker
John A Brockway
W T Dillehunt
Chas W Whitsitt
Wm Towling
G R Steele
F W Wismer
E V Falconer
W W Shockey
Geo P Nichols
M Troutman
Philip Vogel
John Stare
Geo E Morehouse
Jas H Holloday
Al Dolbl
John Bird
H Singleton
W W Scudder
R Blue
E P Moore
Noett McAllister
W R Clark
Albert Love
L L Ferciss
J W Tyler Jr
Moses Jones
J A Bothel
H S Evans
S J Bumstead
A M Werner
C T Read
Frank Nunemaker
Henry Held
L M Gill
John Wells
Gilbert Vernon
S Jacobs
Jacob Page
Geo Bernell
Jacob Winston
Richard Woodford
Frank Dennis
Samuel Seyars
Edward Thomas
Alvin McGoodwin
G L Warren
W A Albert
C A Masterson
Silas Livergood
J T Reid
Peter Moore
H B Durfee
Andrew Peters
Morris Kemper
P Komper
Wm McGoodwin
Jacob Troutman
A B Bunn
Wm Niedermyer
W J Usrey
W B Chambers
Fletcher Young
A Culp
James Morris
D L Allen
W S Shanklin
J S Howard
W H Miller
Marion Houck
J A Songer
Larkin Kindrest
J W Weigand
D R Alexander
M E Schroeder
H C Stultz
H W Hill
T C Entler
D L Vigus
J J Peddecord
John Blenz
Robert Moore
A Cretors
O W Rogerson
John Pea
J D Umbel
George Kinser
Geo E Albertz
Ed Black
W H Persinger
W O McNabb
R W Shull
C M Caldwell
Frank Remley
J Wilhelmy
E Moore
Enos Kepler Jr
John Lahn
W W Mason
John Sutter
S Winchester
Frank Ward
L O Haskell
W R Bradley
A E McClellan
Dayton Dunham
Harvey Baker
A Gowker
Wm S Morthland
H A Allison
Wm E Dukes
W E Bingham
R W Weigand
Wm Weigand
Cal Simpson
S T Keeder
William Leiby
Amos Howenstine
John Strausbaugh
Anthony Baer
R G Sollars
Geo W Bright
Geo E Moeller
W S Stevenson
Newton Davis
Al Leach
John Irwin
S P Quinn
J A Henry
J H Bruston
Lewis McKinzie
Wm F Niederriter
A L Lytle
I J Halsted
Albert Barnes
F W Hardy
Geo W Birchim
A F Rose
J S McClelland
A B Small
E W Wood
James Freeman
Burt Hardy
B J Smith
John Freeman
F A Leforgee
B F Taylor
P H Beneck
R C Leforgee
J G Auer
J E Lightner
O P Tanquary
Frank Goodman
Edwin Park
John McWhinney
W Pluck
A M Werner
W H Acuff
A Westhafer
W H Starr
L P Busby
N L Krone
W C Armstrong
M P Murphey
Will C Abrest
John T Montgomery
Jacob Walters
W J Sloat
John R Williams
P A Green
F H Badger
C C Bear
F McClure
Chas Chandler
Frank M Caddis
Amos F Imboden
A W Chenoweth
H A Briggs
T B Wayne
Bert Meriweather
D Brockway
D S Shellabarger
H Mahannah
I F Boring
W Bowers
W L Dumont
J B Shellabarger
N Beall
W L Ferguson
D T Park
Henry Kain
H J Boyer
S Burgess
J H Lowry
James C Lake
A L Hill
John S Jones
Geo Lelly
H F Dillehunt
J B Fielder
Jos Michl
T L Antrim
J W Hartley
J R Gorin
Milton Johnson
J Millikin
Edmiston McClellan
Henry McClellan
G V Loring
W H Wheeler
J G Stauffer
Samuel F Greer
Wm L Hammer
B L Howenstine
J A Weaver
Justus Lohens
B O McReynolds
F Roach
John Washburn
E S Roe
R J Roberts
Samuel Tibbets
Isaac Rogan
Sandy Rogan
W H Williams
E A Jones
Geo P Hardy
J Brown
C M Durfee
S Overmire
L L Burrows
James A Miller
S Powers
Edward P Vail
K H Roby
R R Montgomery
H W Davis
Frank Ebert
M Goldburg
R N Ham
R W Wigand,
J J R Young jr
G G Holmes
R P Miller
J T Hand
W H Muzzy
A Neblinger
A Wait
W R Wine
Wm Grason
Thos Kizer
Jacob Blenz
Wm Bienz
M Forstmyer
I V Goltra
G M Wood
James Lichtenberger
Samuel Funk
Martin Shields
John Strausbaugh
M H Howes
R C Ringland
L B Neill
W D Stephens
John R Boyer
J R Magee
Wm Hayes
H C Dempsey
Byron Barrett
John Armstrong
W H Gipson
Daniel Dustman
Henry Bauer
D C Kennedy
James Withgott
H C Dawson
W Masterson
J Cherry
W I Edwards
J B Winebrenner
Wm George
R C Oakes
C Devore
Peter Meister
Lewis Weimer
A W Rogerson
N P Goffy
J L Hughes
John H Jackson
Tony B Tway
J H Manzy
N Pringle
George Nelinger
John C Mark
L M Bell
Ed C Gay
H B Montgomery
Thos J Hughes
W P Shade
P J Dempsey
M Dempsey
S M Lutz
John Carrigan
E S McDonald
Philip A Miller
Geo R Brett
Wm Dodson
Geo Yates
R G Wells
Frank W Haines
R P Lytle
Peter S Welsh
John Archer
W C Ballard
John Hatfield
E Tanner
D C Shockley
James Hollinger
H Singleton
Minor Brooks
John Ward
John A Arnold
F A Kormeyer
Samuel Weitzel
I D Jennings
John Shields
E P Moore
A L Brockway
D M Berlin
W H Ennis
W F Colladay
C H Walters
Bunn J Post
I J Halstead
Henry Martin
A G Benton
Geo S Durfee
D P Bunn
J Hall
A C Stevens
S W Thompson
W R Hough
Cy M Imboden
R W Rowell
S P Ackerman
W I Lowry
W L Hall
Robert Winston
W J Chenoweth
George Leforgee
E. W. Weems
J A Smith
J H Metcalf
J H Montgomery
C Elwood
A H Harris
T B Albert
I T Hubbard
Chas P Thatcher
Josiah Espy
W A Priest
W H Walters
J H Cunningham
E Lutrell
S C Sloan
R W Ferguson
Geo S Simpson
W R Abbott
R C Muzzy
Geo M Cox
O S Reid
F M Shepard
D A Maffit
David B Metcalf
John W Lyon
Joshua Baker
H H Brown
Eugene Bazin
James R Millikin
J A Ellis
James Moore
E Houston
Chas Dempsey
H F Martin
G A Ferguson
John McGowan
Chas McGowan
Harrison Baker
H C Blain
L Hayes
Julius N Randall
Wid Baker
Geo S Lyon
Cushing Willett
Geo Bedford
Jos G Weitzel
R G Peddecord
George Robbins
J McClure
E Russell
Wm Adams
W J Forbes
A Hubbell
W W Peddecord
C B Albertz
Robt Kraft
L Mochtold
Francis S Grimes
Benj Kiney
W R Goodwin
Thos H Wingate
W S Grubb
Samuel Weitzel
R D Block
Frank Trowbridge
Chas Ferguson
W E B Moore
A D Thomas
I N Coltrin
E C Bassey
Davis May
D M Lintner
John Lytle
Chas T Condell
B F Nave
F F Randolph
Theo Coleman
Chas Chandler
C F Musser
John Moreland
C H Kepley
J H Moore
H E Foster
H F Randolph
O E Curtis
J Proctor Eckles
E S McCarty
J W Ham

MARKET REPORT.

DECATUR, ILL., July 8, 1880.

GRAIN MARKET.

FLOUR—patent process	$4.00
FLOUR—White Wheat selling per hundred lbs	$3.00
FLOUR—Red wheat selling per hundred lbs	2.75
WHEAT, (new)	80@85
" (old)	[illegible]
CORN MEAL—White selling	45@50
" " —Yellow "	.50
SHORTS—Per hundred, selling	.75
CORN	27
OATS	18
Rye	.65
FLAXSEED—Per bushel	1.25

FARM PRODUCE.

POTATOES	60
BUTTER—Per lb	20
EGGS—Per dozen	8½
LARD—Selling	10
SIDE-BACON—Selling	10
HAMS—Selling	12½
CHICKENS—Per dozen, live	2 40
DRESSED CHICKENS—Each	20
" TURKEYS—Per pound,	10
ONIONS—Per bushel	2.00
APPLES—Per bushel	1.00
TIMOTHY HAY—New, per ton	9.00@10
BALED HAY, selling at	$14
FAT CATTLE—Per cwt	3.00@3.25
HOGS—Per cwt	3.00@3.25
HIDES—Green	.07½
" — " damaged	½ price
" —Dry	10@15
SHEEP PELTS—Apiece	.50@1.75
TALLOW—Per pound	5
WOOL	20@35
FEATHERS	45

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss
Macon County, }

Macon County Circuit Court.

Edward P. Hammond vs. Lucretia B. Durfee, Harry B. Durfee, Nellie Durfee, Frank Durfee, Fred. Durfee, Maud Durfee and Jasper J. Peddecord and Lowber Burrows, Trustees. No. 11082.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause in said court at the May term, A. D. 1880, I, John A. Brown, Master in Chancery for said court, on

Friday, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1880,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the west door of the court house, in Decatur, in said county, the following described real estate situate in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, to-wit: The south half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section ten (10), containing five (5) acres, be the same more or less; also the west two-thirds (⅔ds) of all that part of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section ten (10), containing ten (10) acres, be the same more or less, lying north of King street, in the City of Decatur, Illinois—all in township sixteen (16) north and range two (2) east of the 3rd P. M., together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging. Said premises will be sold subject to redemption.

Decatur, Ill., July 5, 1880.

JOHN A. BROWN,
Master in Chancery for Macon county, Ill.
ROBY, OUTTEN & VAIL, Solicitors for Compl't.
July 8—w4w

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July 1—w2w

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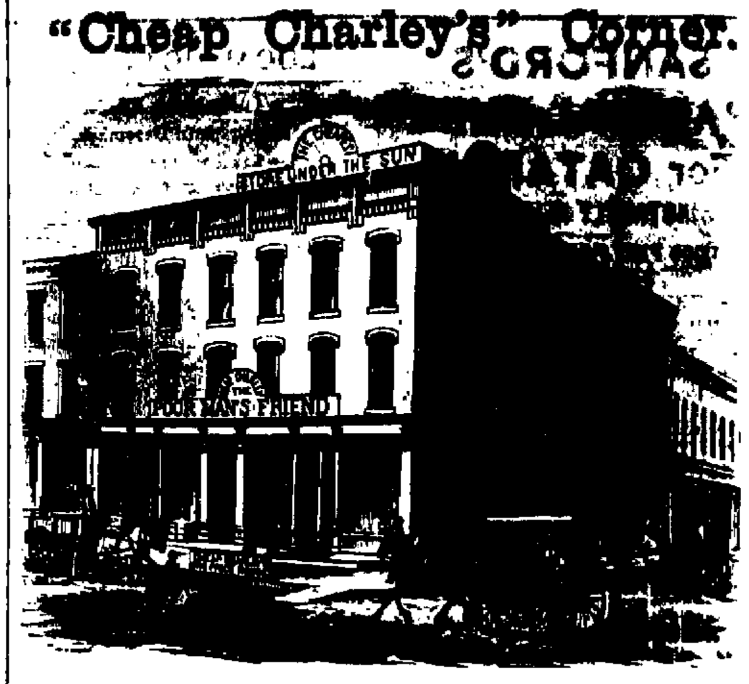

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LEADER FOR THE TIME TO COME!

The Convention at Chicago, and the Convention at Cincinnati, both have done credit to themselves by offering for the people's choice men who are an honor to their respective parties. To the question, Who is the better man? the best answer is. YOU PAYS YOUR MONEY AND YOU TAKES YOUR CHOICE.

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CHOSEN LEADER ELECTED BY ALL PARTIES

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Not wealth, nor birth, nor rank nor state,
But GET RIGHT UP AND GIT that makes men great.

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July 8—d&wtf

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HAT STORE!

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!

LARGE STOCK!

FROM THE CHEAPEST HARVEST TO THE FINEST MANILLA AND MACKINAW.

NO. 20 EAST MAIN STREET

May 12—d&w3mos

Master's Sale.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss
Macon County, }

Macon County Circuit Court.

The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company vs. Alfred F. Neiman, Samuel S. Neiman, William G. Neiman, Myrtle V. Neiman, Ida J. Stahl, Abram Stahl, and David Ritchie, administrator of the estate of William Neiman, deceased, and Jasper J. Peddecord and Lowber Burrows, trustees—On bill to foreclose trust deed—No. 1050.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause in said court at the May term, A. D. 1880, I, John A. Brown, Master in Chancery for said court, on

Saturday, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1880,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the west door of the court house, in Decatur, in said county, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section nineteen (19), and the north half of the northwest quarter of section twenty (20), all in township seventeen (17) north and range two (2) east of the 3rd P. M., containing 120 acres in all, together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging. Said premises will be sold subject to redemption.

JOHN A. BROWN,
Master in Chancery for Macon county, Ill.
ROBY, OUTTEN & VAIL, Solicitors for Compl't.
July 8—w4w

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss
Macon county, }

Macon County Circuit Court.

John H. Crocker, Executor, etc., vs. John Aisbury. No. 11069.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause in said court at the May term, A. D. 1880 I, John A. Brown, Master in Chancery for said court, on

Friday, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1880,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the west entrance door of the court house, in Decatur, in said county, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, to-wit: Commencing at a point upon the extended north line of block one (1), Railroad Addition to the town of Macon, 210 feet east of the northeast corner of block one (1) aforesaid, thence south parallel with the east line of said block one (1) 435 feet to the south line of lot two (2) of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section two (2), township eighteen (18) north of range two (2) east of the 3rd P. M., thence east to the southeast corner of said lot two (2), thence north along the east line of said lot two (2) a distance of 435 feet, thence west along the extended north line of block one (1) to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging. Said premises will be sold subject to redemption.

Decatur, Illinois, July 5th, 1880.

JOHN A. BROWN,
Master in Chancery for Macon county, Ill.
ROBY, OUTTEN & VAIL, Solicitors for Compl't.
July 8, 1880—w4w

J. D. WHEELER, M. D.

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CINCINNATI LAW SCHOOL.

The Forty-Eighth Annual Term begins Thursday, October 14th, 1880, and continues seven months. Terms, $60 first year; $40 second year. For Catalogues or Circulars address the Dean, JACOB D. COX, Cincinnati, Ohio.
July 1—w3mos

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